The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899. NO. 18

Our Furnishing Goods are going in great shape. Shows that they are about the right stuff. Oh! Our

STRAW HATS

are in and they are Fine Fancy Bands, Black and Blue Bands. Prices from

25 CENTS

up. A full line of

Children's, Boys' and Men's.

Also, just received a new line of

Shirts, Ties, Washable Ascots, 25c

They are beauts.

Ask to see the newest collar on the market JUTINA. It is a dandy.

Our tailoring department is complete. Lots of suitings to make a selection from. We have been doing lots of work in this department. Everybody pleased with our work. No misfits. Come in and look over our line of samples. We can save you money.

Suits from $9.50 to $40.00
Trousers from $2.50 to $10.00
Fit Guaranteed.

Joe S. Miller, In the Diamond. Huntingdon.

Attractive Offerings For Careful Buyers.

OPENING of our Regular Spring Trade with a stock that has beauty and excellence, Our assortment of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SPRING HATS,

Groceries. Hardware, Oils, Paints, Lime, Wall Paper, Fish and everything found in an Up-to-Date Country Store is now ready—complete in every sense of the word.

Every Day a Bargain Day.

Be a friend to your purse by buying your goods from

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, Penn'a.

Ready

WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with
I will end with
} BARGAINS.

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,
402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 213a.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—Mrs. Effie Numer went to Pittsburg last Thursday to visit among friends.

—FOR SALE—A new muzzle loading rifle. Will be sold at a bargain. S. B. Neice.

—Mrs. Lydia Sherman, of Millvale, is visiting parents and friends in and about Mapleton.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Mrs. Dunn, of Lewistown, spent a few days of the past week with her sister, Mrs. R. K. Potts, in Mapleton.

—E. W. Chilcote, of Colfax, departs to-day for a short vacation at the seaside resorts of the Atlantic coasts.

—James Barnes, of Cass township, departed for Pittsburg where he will spend some time with his daughters.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—For dress goods, plaids, henriettas, ginghams, muslins, etc., it will pay you to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—There will be preaching service in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning at 10.15 o'clock by the Rev. D. H. Campbell, D. D.

—Miss Maud Baughman, one of Mt. Union's intelligent and interesting young ladies, spent a few hours with friends in Mapleton last Friday. She is always a welcome visitor.

—Quite a number of Mapleton people attended the picnic at Latta Grove last Saturday and they report a very pleasant time among the hospitable people of that section.

—John W. Baith, of Altoona, formerly of Mapleton, had the third finger of his left hand badly lacerated on Monday. He was accidentally struck by an eight-pound sledge while at work in the shops.

—Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Stubbs were summoned to Tuscarora valley on Monday to attend the funeral of her brother-in-law, Casper Shoup who died of cancer. We are without further particulars.

—Jesse Diffenbaugh, of Illinois, who is visiting among friends and former neighbors in this county, spent a few hours with Mapleton acquaintances yesterday. He looks as if time were dealing gently with him.

—"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The Huntingdon Methodists will picnic at Beaver, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, next Saturday. It was their intention to picnic at Riverside Park, Mapleton, but could not make satisfactory arrangements for transportation.

—Mrs. Daniel Ott and Mrs. Maggie Ritchey, of Everett, who had been visiting among friends in Mifflin county, on their way home Monday stopped in Mapleton and remained until Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Yocum.

—County Superintendent Rudy held the annual examination for teachers at this place on Monday. But four persons were in the class, none of whom intend teaching. This is the smallest class we have any knowledge of ever being examined at this place.

—Edward Welker, of Saltillo, has leased the Juniata House, Mapleton, and yesterday moved thereto. To-day the house will be open for the reception of guests. Mr. Welker comes to Mapleton very highly recommended and will spare no pains to make his guests comfortable. In the past this hostelry has enjoyed an excellent reputation and we feel confident it will not suffer in Mr. Welker's hands.

—A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Hydecker, of Chestnut street, died Monday night at 11 o'clock. She was aged 4 months and 2 days. The remains were interred in the U. B. cemetery this morning. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the community.

—The fourth quarterly meeting of the Cassville M. P. church will be held at Cassville July 29th and 30th. The business meeting will convene Saturday at 2 P. M.; preaching at 7.30 by Rev. J. F. Glass, and preaching Sabbath at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. by Rev. J. Fish, pastor.

—W. T. Chilcott, wife and child, of Mankato, Kansas, who are spending a few weeks with friends and relatives in Pennsylvania, were guests of Mapleton friends last Friday. Mr. Chilcote was a welcome caller at the ITEM office, and the editor regrets he was absent at the time. Call again.

—Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. LAW, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Cargill in Altoona last Thursday evening, James G. Spangler and Miss Hannah E. Fisher, both former residents of Mapleton, were united in marriage. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Harry Curtin Harman, pastor of the Chestnut Avenue M. E. church. A number of friends and relatives were present and a wedding reception was held. We extend congratulations to the happy couple and wish them all the joys of connubial bliss.

—Edmund B. Orbison died at Orbisonia last Friday night after an illness of several weeks' duration. Deceased was a native of Huntingdon and was aged 76 years, 3 months and 1 day. For many years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Philadelphia but in 1873, when the East Broad Top railroad was built, he removed to Orbisonia where he engaged in the mercantile and milling business. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Calhoun, of Bellefonte, and Mrs. Harris, of Florence, Italy.

—Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Monday night about two o'clock the store of B. O'Connor & Sons in this place was entered by burglars and three pairs of shoes, two hats, suspenders and a great quantity of pickles and canned goods were stolen. The thieves removed a glass in the rear of the ware-room, entered and failing to get into the store room from this department, took a hatchet and a hand axe from the ware room and removed a window from the rear of the store room. After gaining an entrance their movements were evidently leisurely made. The safe was not locked but the tills were. They opened the door of the safe and then chopped the fronts of the tills open. No money was kept in the safe and the papers were not disturbed. The loss will probably amount to $25 or $30.

—Moses Pryor and John Matthews, both colored, became involved in a dispute Saturday evening over a game of craps at Spruce Creek. To make his argument more effective Matthews drew a revolver and shot Pryor three times from the effect of which the latter died. Pryor's wife seized a revolver and shot Matthews in the leg. Coroner Schum held an inquest Sunday morning and returned a verdict "that said Moses Pryor came to his death at or near Spruce Creek about 6 P. M. of Saturday, July 22, 1899, by means of a wound inflicted with a revolver, and that said wound was administered and the death of the said Moses Pryor caused by a felonious and malicious act of John Matthews, who murdered the said Moses Pryor against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." Pryor's remains were taken to Tyrone for burial.

—A very sad fatality occurred at Cassville last Sunday morning. Miller Hoffman, a five-year-old child of Mrs. George Harshbarger, of Huntingdon, who makes his home with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hoffman, was burned so badly that death ensued. When Mrs. Hoffman arose she left the child in bed. About nine o'clock he got up and commenced playing with some matches which he found on the stand. His night dress became ignited and soon he was a mass of flames. The child's cries attracted the attention of a neighboring lady and as the cries became more feint she hurried to the Hoffman home. Mr. Hoffman, in the meantime, had heard the child and when the room was reached the little lad was beyond human help. He lingered in great suffering until near noon when death came to his relief. The remains were interred at Cassville on Monday. We extend sympathy to the sorrowing friends.

Fatally Injured at Blair's.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon Blair Shuss, aged 15 years, an employee of the J. C. Blair Co., was fatally injured at the ceiling of the first floor of the establishment while going up on the rear elevator from the cellar. The little fellow was employed on the second floor, and his duties were confined to the transfer of stock from the manufacturing department in front to finishing room in the rear. Upon his own volition he went to the cellar with three older employees to dump some waste paper. On the return trip a waste basket projected too far to the side, and when it struck the ceiling of the first floor, young Shuss by some means or other was caught between the elevator and ceiling, which resulted in badly squeezing him at the abdomen and shoulders, although the elevator floor was from twelve to fourteen inches from the ceiling when the machine was reversed. The boy was ministered to professionally by Dr. Chisolm and taken to his home in West Huntingdon, where he died shortly after midnight, Thursday morning.

Deceased was a son of the late P. H. Shuss, a well known lumberman, who was instantly killed by the explosion of a boiler near Everett in the Spring of this year. He was a bright little fellow, and was held in high esteem by his employers, who exceedingly regret his untimely end. The boy's mother has the sympathy of the community in her further affliction.—*Globe.*

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store. Regular size 50c $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Another Unfortunate.

Monday evening two young men giving their names as James Gleason, aged 19 years, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Neil Speilman, of Boston, were loitering about town waiting for an opportunity to catch a west bound freight train. At 6.28 a train was passing and Gleason attempted to board it. He missed his hold in some way and the bumper knocked him down. When he fell the journal box struck him and becoming confused he tried to crawl away but was crawling under instead of away. His companion seeing his peril rushed to him and drew him out but did not extricate him quickly enough to prevent Gleason's feet from getting under the wheels. The toes of the right foot were crushed and the small toe and one next to it on the left foot suffered a like fate. The right foot was split to near the instep. His body was badly bruised and there were five scalp lacerations, a laceration of the left hand and of the right leg and contusions on his back. The accident occurred just west of the tannery crossing and the unfortunate young man was taken to the tool house. After the arrival of Mail Express he was removed to the station where his injuries were temporarily and hastily dressed by Drs. Simpson and Brumbaugh and on Accommodation he was sent to the Altoona hospital. Upon his arrival there seven toes were amputated and his other injuries received proper attention. At last reports he was getting along well. The young man said his parents were dead, that he had three small sisters living with his aunts at south-east corner Eighth and Harriet streets, Cincinnati, and that he was on his way there. He and his companion met in New York City four weeks ago last Sunday and the heroic efforts of Speilman to save Gleason's life and his devotion in standing by him and assisting him until he saw him well-cared for is as striking a picture of heroism and fidelity as graces the pages of history or story. Both these young men appeared respectful and intelligent.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Jonathan E. Cree and wife to J. Randolph Simpson, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $5.00.

J. E. Smucker, executor, et al. to Huntingdon & B. T. M. R. R. Company, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $300.

Joseph P. Brinton et al. to Henry T. Weaver, property in Tod township. Consideration $2000.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grubb et al. to David A. Grubb, property in Penn township. Consideration $2860.

C. W. Smith and wife to S. G. David, property in Union township. Consideration $237.50.

Elmira Isett and B. F. Isett to Dewalt S. Lynn, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1.00.

Jennie Hewitt and husband to Samuel McPherran et al., property in Alexandria Borough. Consideration $1100.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Lackamp, Elston, Mo., write: "One Minute Cough Cure saved the life of our little boy when nearly dead with croup." A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church.

On account of the Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., August 2 to 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line, to Pittsburg, at rate of *single fare for the round trip;* minimum rate, twenty-five cents.

Tickets will be sold on August 1 and 2, and will be good to return until August 9, inclusive, except that by depositing ticket with the Joint Agent at Pittsburg before August 6, and the payment of fifty cents, the return limit may be extended to leave Pittsburg not later than August 31, 1899.

For specific rates and conditions apply to Ticket Agents. 7-19-2t

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cts. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Spading Around Trees.

The ground around the trunks of fruit trees should be kept free from grass and weeds. Perhaps the best way if the tree is near a henyard is to spade up the soil for two or three feet on each side, leaving it as mellow as possible. The hens will quickly find this mellow soil and make a dust bath of it. Under the shade of the tree the dust bath will be dry after most summer rains that wet the soil outside.

Buckwheat in Orchards.

There is no grain crop that can be grown in orchards with better advantage than buckwheat. It is not exhaustive, and its broad leaves shade the soil so that it does not make the land dry as other grain crops do. Besides, one of the effects of buckwheat growing is to keep the soil mellow so that every rain will soak into the soil instead of remaining on the surface until winds and sun have dried out the moisture. It is the practice of some orchardists to sow buckwheat in orchards two or three times each year, plowing under the growth as soon as it is in blossom or before. This fills the soil with vegetable matter, making it very porous. It often turns the last buckwheat growth to humic acid if a wet winter follows.

Selection of Seed Wheat.

Any farmer who has ever closely observed a wheat field just before ripening, has noticed that there is a great difference in the heads. Some are early, large and well shaped; while others have just the opposite qualities. The observing farmer may make those qualities a basis for selection. Every farmer should plan to select the choicest heads from his wheat fields for a start in choice seed wheat. There is no time better for this work than the week prior to the ripening of the crop. At this time the farmer should go through the field and mark the plants that seem to fit his ideal. When the crop is harvested only the choicest heads from the marked plants should be saved, and only the finest grains sown. If this process is kept up for several years the farmer may originate an improved variety.

Destroying the Garden Insects.

The best time and the surest way to clear the garden of insects, is to start the fight in the fall of the year, and by annual rotation of the plants. The destructive caterpillar and bug go underground in September or about the first of October, there changing to a pupa, and so remaining during the entire winter.

Following one of the instinctive laws of their nature, these insects burrow sufficiently deep to escape the injurious influences of freezing weather. Our severest winters will never freeze unbroken land beyond a depth of one or two inches. The pupa will be generally found at a depth of from three to five inches, and if the ground remains undisturbed, the moth appears early in the following spring, arrayed in all its glory, refreshed by a nice little Rip Van Winkle sleep, improved by the metamorphosis which has again taken place in its life's history of evolution, and is ready to commence laying eggs, thus starting the ball in motion which gives so much worry and trouble to the gardener. If the garden soil is turned, by plowing or spading, to a depth of six inches and thoroughly harrowed during the month of November, the pupa are turned up out of their cosy beds and brought to or near the surface. Being at that time in a dormant state, the pupa must submit to the future death-dealing consequences of cold weather, for they could not burrow again if they would, and thousands will find a wintry grave where they had anticipated a warm and comfortable berth.—Atlanta Journal.

An Infectious Cattle Disease.

Black leg or black quarter is an acute infectious disease usually affecting young cattle from six months to two years of age. Sucking calves do not contract the disease, and while it may occur in old cattle, it is not liable to do so. The disease occurs most frequently in cattle in high state of nutrition and grazing upon rich pasture, and is caused by a germ that is found in the soil and on the grass, especially in low or bottom land. The disease is not contagious but the occurrence of one or two cases upon a certain field shows local infection and indicates that other cattle may suffer in like manner.

The general symptoms are dullness, loss of appetite, cessation of rumination, fever, stiffness and lameness. Swellings occur under the skin, about the flank, thigh, behind the fore limb and breast. These swellings may be the first thing noticed. They may be small or quite diffuse. They are painful at first, but later become insensitive. They pit and crackle under pressure, and if opened a reddish black fluid will be discharged. The disease lasts from a few hours to two or three days and nearly always proves fatal. In old cattle the course is somewhat slower.

Medicinal treatment is not a success. A few animals will recover under good treatment, but there is no particular line that can be followed with a fair degree of success. Tincture of muriate of iron may be given in doses of one tablespoonful for each thousand pounds live weight every four hours. In the interval a similar dose of chlorate of potash may be administered.

The better method is to use preventive measures, which consist in vaccination. People owning pastures where such disease is known to exist, can vaccinate their stock early in the season, and feel assured that there will be little or no loss. Vaccination has been so largely used and thoroughly tried by experiment stations and by individuals that it is no longer an experiment. Last year a large number of cases were reported in this state and it is to be expected that the disease will soon recur again this year.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Care of Milk for Cheese Making.

Care should begin before the milk leaves the udder by not overheating or exciting the cow prior to milking. To insure this, a judicious and experienced person should drive the animals into the stable and stanchion them. Perfect quiet should reign in the stable during the milking hour and the use of tobacco by the milkers at that time be absolutely prohibited. A rule should obtain for regularly brushing the cows' udders previous to milking, and to never allow the fingers to be dipped in the milk pail to moisten the teats to facilitate stripping.

As soon as a milk pail is full it should be carried from the stable. Both night and morning's milk should be aerated, but especial pains taken with the night's product, because that has to stand on the farm over night. I consider aeration the most essential point in preserving lacteal quality, and those who neglect it can never have perfectly flavored milk. Where milk is thoroughly aerated, which at the same time cools it, there are few nights in summer so hot as to cause it to sour or taint. Many employ the crude method of first straining the hot night's milk into the delivery can and then dipping and stirring the fluid at intervals of an hour or two. This is slow and laborious, and in the end brings no better result than if one of the improved aerators is employed. This allows the hot milk to drain from a height in fine streams into the can, running it through twice or thrice if necessary. In using one of these aerators great care should be exercised that the holes are small and far apart, so that it will take from eight to ten minutes to drain a pailful of milk in fine streams into the can. Many of the aerators now on the market are not efficient because the holes are too large and close together.

For the care of the night's milk always set the delivery can on cleats, permitting a circulation of air. Do not store over 100 pounds of milk in a wide can and not over 75 pounds in a narrow one. Never mix the morning's with the night's milk before delivery at the factory. Have a separate can or cans for each. Know positively by personal supervision that your cans and milk pails are thoroughly washed and rigidly scalded every day before use. If you use ice or cold water to cool milk do not employ it until after the milk has been thoroughly aerated. If you do you may cause the lacteal quality to be injured by taint, particularly if a can of hot milk is set in cold water, which chills the edges, driving the heat toward the center, its escape being prevented by the blanket of cream rising on top. Unless you have a perfectly reliable hired man you should see to the care of the milk yourself. Never set the delivery cans under a roof at night where the circulation of air is cut off. I have found that a raised platform with open sides and roof for protection from rain is the best place for the cans of milk overnight.

In taking the product to the factory in the morning the cans should be protected from the hot sun by either moist sacking around them or a canvas covered wagon. Remember, that while ice is a great help if used after aeration, it is not essential to the preservation of milk quality for twelve hours that it be used at all. If you conscientiously observe strict cleanliness about milking, the scalding of milk utensils and the cooling of milk by airing, it will come to the factory in first-class shape for cheese making. Last, but not least, the milk can stand on the farm should not be near the stable or in any situation within the reach of objectionable odors. Locate it in an open airy place.—George E. Newell in New England Homestead.

The Soldier Boy at Sea.

A Kansas boy with the regulars going to Manila writes thus to his folks: "For a time this morning we were very badly frightened because we thought we were lost at sea. One of the sailors told us that the captain had neglected to wind the compass the night before, that it had run down, and that nobody knew where we were or which way to sail. After a while we found it was one of those fool sailor jokes."—Kansas City Journal.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Charcoal used to be the fuel in the manufacture of steel. Coke has taken its place.

There are in the world about ninety establishments devoted to spinning silk waste.

Pennsylvania coal-mines are preparing to substitute compressed air for mules as the motive power for the cars in the underground workings.

Platinum has been drawn into smooth wire so fine that it could not be distinguished by the naked eye, even when stretched across a piece of white cardboard.

A Turgan steam boiler is now made in Paris, France, which, with a weight under a ton, gives sixty horse power. It only occupies rather more than a cubic yard of space.

Liquid air expands 139,100 foot pounds to one pound of air, and is capable of developing tremendous power, but only the most skilled chemists dare to handle the new force.

Milk has been shown by experiment to have advantages in extinguishing burning petroleum. It forms an emulsion with the oil, and in a limited space is thus made to quench flames upon which water could be thrown with little effect.

To establish a steel-rail works, an expenditure of $3,000,000, is required before a single rail can be turned out. The steel is made to conform to an accurate chemical composition—the most accurate in the ordinary range of technical operations.

A writer in the Edinburgh Medical Journal declares that many fancied disorders of the stomach are really the results of the metabolic misdeeds of bacteria in the intestines. Rest, milk diet, and cheese are among the remedies suggested.

Electricity, when unretarded by atmospheric influences, travels at the rate of 228,000 miles a second. Along a wire it is of course vastly slower, and a perceptible period of time is occupied by the electric current in sending telegrams over long distances.

It is said that some 9,000,000 acres of land in Italy, the cultivation of which has been abandoned because of malaria, are to be developed by the aid of American capital. Land of this nature can be reclaimed by drainage and proper attention to sanitary laws.

Sawdust is turned into transportable fuel in Germany by a very simple process. It is heated under high steam pressure until the resinous ingredients become sticky, when it is pressed into bricks. One man, with a two-horse power machine, can turn out 9000 bricks a day.

HOW WE WASTE FOOD.

It Costs Twice What It Should to Feed This Family.

The results of a single dietary study will show the general trend of the investigations of Professor Atwater, the expert of the United States food commission. It was made in the family of a mechanic consisting of father, mother and three small daughters. According to the standards the family should have had a little more than the daily food required by three men.

This family paid for food $12.22 in ten days, or at the rate of about $37 per month. Their rent was $12 per month. When the man had work, he earned about $50 per month. Deducting the cost of food and rent from this only $7 per month remains for fuel, light, clothing and the numerous other requirements of a family. With good management in its purchase and preparation, food sufficient to meet the needs of a man at moderate work for a day can be obtained at a cost ranging from fifteen to twenty cents. The food of the family of a well-to-do professional man, whose dietary was recently studied, cost eighteen cents per day, or but little more than half the cost of that of the family quoted in the table. By the proper expenditure of their money the New York family would have been able to buy their food for $75 to $20 instead of $30 per month. The purchase of condensed milk, prepared flour, poultry and most kinds of fish, was unwise. Ordinary milk and flour and the cheaper cuts of beef would have been more economical. The amount of food purchased might well have been reduced twenty-five per cent., and with some intelligent substitution this would have effected the saving indicated. The cost of their living would have been extravagant for a well-to-do family, and for people in poverty such as theirs it was ruinous.

In general, the investigations show that we waste food in two ways. We throw away a great deal that might well be eaten, and we eat too much. The cure for the former mistake can be found only in more careful household management. The remedy for the latter evil must come from the more general spread of such information as is contained in the tables accompanying this article, and from an appreciation of the fact that in the matter of food, economy and frugality are not only respectable but eminently desirable in giving us healthful bodies and efficient minds.—E. W. Mayo in Ainslee's.

It cost Professor Dewar $3000 to produce his first ounce of liquid air.

VALENTINE'S SENTENCE.

Perth Amboy Bank-Wrecker Gets Six Years' Imprisonment.

Prisoner's Faithful Wife Comforts Him in the Courtroom—His Peculations Amount to $208,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (Special).—George M. Valentine, the defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County Bank, at Perth Amboy, was sentenced by Judge Woodbridge Storm, in the Middlesex County Court, to six years in the State prison. There was no trial, as Valentine pleaded non vult. The prisoner was taken to Trenton.

Mrs. Valentine, the wife; Howard Valentine and Mulford Valentine, uncles, and his brother, Howard Valentine, together with several other members of the Valentine and Anness families, were in the courtroom when sentence was passed.

The amount of Valentine's peculations reaches $208,000. Perth Amboy depositors are angry because the prisoner was not dealt with more severely.

The sterling qualities of Valentine's faithful wife have impressed even those who have suffered by the cashier's thefts. Without her the guilty man would have collapsed in the courtroom. As he wept she comforted him.

Valentine looked like a broken-down man during the proceedings. His clothes were too large for him, and he sat huddled up, with head bowed.

Mrs. Valentine was dressed in a white waist and black skirt, with a sailor hat. She put back her veil in court. As she entered the courtroom she said to her husband, who was choking with sobs:

"Be brave, now, dear, if ever. It will soon be over. Bear it as bravely as you can."

All through the proceedings, until Valentine arose for sentence, the wife held his hand.

Prosecutor Voorhees, in addressing the Court for the people, said that it was unnecessary for him to go into the details of the defalcation, as the facts in the affair were already known to the Court. He then moved for sentence. Mr. Savage made an eloquent appeal to the Court for mercy. He dwelt upon the reputation of the old Valentine family, which he said had for many years in Middlesex County borne an excellent name for honesty. He called the attention of the Court to the fact that Valentine had surrendered himself, and had saved the county the expense of a trial. He had, Mr. Savage said, done all in his power to right the wrong.

Judge Strong called upon the prisoner to stand, after Prosecutor Voorhees moved for sentence. Valentine staggered to his feet and leaned upon a table for support. The judge, a very old man of kindly aspect, was almost as much affected as the prisoner.

Tears stood in his eyes as he imposed the sentence, and he was obliged to stop twice to control his emotion.

The sentence propounded was six years and costs upon each charge, to run concurrently, however, beginning and ending at the same time, so the sentence practically amounts to six years, with commutation for good behavior. The maximum sentence which could have been imposed was imprisonment for seven years or a fine of $2000 or both. For both crimes this would mean fourteen years.

The Judge commented upon the manliness of the prisoner in giving himself up for punishment.

Immediately after the hush which followed sentence, Mrs. Valentine got her husband's hat, and, taking his shaking arm, supported him as he walked out of the Court House to the jail. She and her husband's father remained until evening, and then returned to Woodbridge together.

MORE FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

Three Chiefs Killed—Chief Justice Chambers's Departure From the Islands.

APIA, Samoa, via Auckland, N. Z. (By Cable).—There was fighting between the Mataafans and Malietoans at Satafa, and three chiefs were killed. The British warship Tauranga and the German warship Cormoran sent landing parties ashore who arrested the three chiefs who were responsible for the trouble. The prisoners were brought here for trial.

The tripartite Commissioners are holding meetings at Savaii and Upolu. Chief Justice Chambers has taken a leave of absence. His return is regarded as improbable.

The Commissioners are considering whether a vacancy has been created in the Chief Justiceship, as Mr. Chambers offered his resignation to President McKinley, who has not accepted it. Dr. Solf, the German representative, asserts that he will become acting Chief Justice upon Mr. Chambers's departure.

Though Mataafa recognizes the abolition of the Kingship, some of his followers are raising funds to contest the question at law.

FRANCHISE BILL ADOPTED.

The Raad Backs Down in Response to Kruger's Speech.

PRETORIA, South African Republic (By Cable).—The Volksraad, in secret session, ultimately adopted the seven years' franchise proposition.

The trend of the debate favored seven years' retrospective and prospective franchise. Replying to a question, President Kruger reviewed the Bloemfontein conference, and said that the proposals of Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner of South Africa, were too wide, but that alteration from nine to seven years was only a slight difference; and for reasons of honesty and righteousness he (President Kruger) recommended the alteration, which would meet the English objections. The country, he added, would not be endangered thereby, but would gain the applause of the world.

Made His Wife Read About Wife Murders.

Mrs. Thomas Conroy, with a two weeks' old babe in her arms, asked protection from the court at Lynn, Mass., from her husband. She said that her husband threatened to kill her. One of his peculiarities, she said, was insisting that she read to him from the newspapers all the stories about men killing their wives. She was obliged to do this, and then he would discuss the particulars and talk about the punishments. She said she had finally grown distracted over these stories and wanted protection.

Gold From the Klondike.

Gold valued at $6,000,000 has arrived from Alaska by two steamers in Puget Sound, Wash.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

30 BUTTER.			
Dreamery—West. extras...	—	@	18
Firsts	17	@	17½
Thirds to seconds	15	@	16½
State—Thirds to firsts	15	@	17½
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	17
Imitation Creamery	13	@	16
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	14
Low grades	12	@	12½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	8½
Small	8½	@	8⅝
Part skims, good to prime	5¼	@	5½
Full skims	—	@	3
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	16½	@	17
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	15½
Western—Choice	15	@	15½
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	1 70
Medium, 1898	—	@	1 40
Pea, choice, 1898	—	@	1 40
Red kidney, choice, 1898	—	@	1 70
White kidney, choice, 1898	1 90	@	1 95
Yellow eye	1 25	@	1 40
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	2 75	@	2 80
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 12½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	5	@	9
Gooseberries, ₱ qt	5	@	7
Blackberries, ₱ qt	7	@	10
Muskmelons, Fla., ₱ case	1 00	@	2 25
Watermelons, ₱ 100	8 00	@	25 00
Raspberries, Jersey, ₱ pt	3	@	7
Currants, ₱ qt	5	@	6
Cherries, ₱ lb	4	@	12
Apples, Jersey, ₱ bbl	75	@	2 50
Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket	25	@	75
Grapes, Del., ₱ carrier	2 50	@	3 00
Pears, Le Conte, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Plums, Botan, ₱ carrier	1 25	@	1 50
HOPS.			
State—1898, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fair to prime	12	@	15
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	—	@	16
Common to prime	11	@	15
Old odds	2	@	7
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	30	@	70
Geese, ₱ pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	10½
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	16	@	22
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	12	@	12½
Ducks, L. I. spring, ₱ lb	12½	@	13
Geese, Eastern spring, ₱ lb	—	@	18
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	82½	@	85
Clover mixed	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Straw—Long rye	42½	@	50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Culls, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Sweet, N. C., ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	2 50	@	5 00
Onions, Egyptian, ₱ bag	175	@	2 00
N. Y. State red, ₱ bag	1 50	@	2 00
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ box	70	@	2 00
Squash, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Turnips, white, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Peas, ₱ bag	1 75	@	2 25
Lima beans, L. I. ₱ bag	1 00	@	2 00
String beans, ₱ basket	50	@	1 00
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Peppers, ₱ box	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, ₱ box	30	@	50
Green corn, ₱ 100	25	@	1 00
Egg plant, ₱ box	75	@	1 00
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 75	@	4 00
Spring Patents	3 75	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	73¾
No. 2 Red	75⅛	@	77⅜
Corn—No. 2	38	@	39½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	31
Track mixed	29½	@	31
Rye—Western	63	@	64
State	—	@	58
Lard—City steam	5.15c	@	5.20c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	8	@	8¾
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10½
Country dressed	7	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	4 50	@	6 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 70	@	4 80
Country dressed	4	@	6½

A GREAT STEEL CONTRACT.

An Order Placed With the Carnegie Company Worth Over $150,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—Official announcement was made by the Pressed Steel Car Company that a contract had been signed with the Carnegie Steel Company for the delivery to the car company of at least 1000 tons of steel plates per day for ten years, commencing August 1. The contract price, it was stated, would aggregate over fifteen million dollars annually, or more than one hundred and fifty million dollars during the life of the agreement. The latter is said to be the largest contract for steel plates ever made. They will be used in the manufacture of steel freight cars.

The Pressed Steel Car Company controls practically all the patents, and is the manufacturer of most of the steel cars used on railroads. It has four large plants in Allegheny, Pittsburg, Joliet, Ill., and McKee's Rock. The company has a capacity of 2500 completed cars per week. Therefore it consumes a large amount of steel plates, and these plates will be furnished by the Carnegie Company.

PREPARATIONS TO MOVE GRAIN.

Many Elevators Are Being Erected in the West.

CHICAGO (Special).—The efforts of Nebraska railroads to take care of the grain crop of this section are assuming vast proportions. Dozens of big elevators are being erected along most of the lines to supplement those already in existence. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company has almost completed twenty elevators along its Nebraska lines, with a capacity of 100,000 bushels each. Several big elevators have been erected at Omaha during the last few months in anticipation of a large crop.

Along the Union Pacific, Burlington, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific Railroads other large elevators are either being built or older ones repaired. The railroad managers assert that these receptacles for grain will be necessary, as they will not have cars enough to move all this vast quantity of grain East immediately. The Burlington and Union Pacific freight departments have already scattered more than 2000 grain cars through the State for the new crop.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Buyers and Sellers—Novel Views on the Business Life—High Compliment to Commercial Integrity—Trickery in Trade Denounced.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Integrity and trickery in business life form the subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon, and the contrast he establishes between the two is a striking one. The text is Proverbs xx., 14: "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, but when he is gone his way then he boasteth."

Palaces are not such prisons as the world imagines. If you think that the only time kings and queens come forth from the royal gates is in procession and gorgeously attended, you are mistaken. Incognito by day or by night and clothed in citizen's apparel or the dress of a working woman, they come out and see the world as it is. In no other way could King Solomon, the author of my text, have known everything that was going on. From my text I am sure he must, in disguise, some day have walked into a store of ready made clothing in Jerusalem and stood near the counter and heard a conversation between a buyer and a seller. The merchant put a price on a coat, and the customer began to dicker and said: "Absurd! That coat is not worth what you ask for it. Why, just look at the coarseness of the fabric! See that spot on the collar! Besides that, it does not fit. Twenty dollars for that? Why, it is not worth more than $10. They have a better article than that for lower price down at Clothem, Fitem & Bros. Besides that, I don't want it at any price. Good morning." "Hold!" says the merchant. "Do not go off in that way. I want to sell you that coat. I have some payments to make, and I want the money. Come, now, how much will you give for that coat?" "Well," says the customer, "I will split the difference. You asked $20, and I said $10. Now, I will give you $15." "Well," says the merchant, "it is a great sacrifice, but take it at that price."

Then the customer with a roll under his arm started to go out and enter his own place of business, and Solomon in disguise followed him. He heard the customer as he unrolled the coat say: "Boys, I have made a great bargain. How much do you guess I gave for that coat?" "Well," says one, wishing to compliment his enterprise, "you gave $30 for it." Another says, "I should think you got it cheap if you gave $25." "No," says the buyer in triumph, "I got it for $15. I beat him down and pointed out the imperfections until I really made him believe it was not worth hardly anything. It takes me to make a bargain. Ha, ha!" Oh, man you got the goods for less than they were worth by positive falsehood, and no wonder, when Solomon went back to his palace and had put off his disguise, that he sat down at his writing desk and made for all ages a crayon sketch of you, "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, but when he is gone his way then he boasteth."

There are no higher styles of men in all the world than those now at the head of mercantile enterprises in the great cities of this continent. Their casual promise is as good as a bond with piles of collaterals. Their reputation for integrity is as well established as that of Petrarch residing in the family of Cardinal Colonna. It is related that when there was great disturbance in the family the cardinal called all his people together and put them under oath to tell the truth except Petrarch; when he came up to swear, the cardinal put away his book and said, "As for you, Petrarch, your word is sufficient." Never since the world stood have there been so many merchants whose transactions can stand the test of the Ten Commandments. Such bargain makers are all the more to be honored, because they have withstood year after year temptations which have flung so many flat and flung them so hard they can never, never recover themselves. While all positions in life have powerful besetments to evil there are specific forms of allurement which are peculiar to each occupation and profession, and it will be useful to speak of the peculiar temptations of business men.

First, as in the scene of the text, business men are often tempted to sacrifice plain truth, the seller by exaggerating the value of goods and the buyer by depreciating them. We cannot but admire an expert salesman. See how he first induces the customer into a mood favorable to the proper consideration of the value of the goods. He shows himself to be an honest and frank salesman. How carefully the lights are arranged till they fall just right upon the fabric! Beginning with goods of medium quality, he gradually advances toward those of more thorough make and of more attractive pattern. How he watches the moods and whims of his customer! With what perfect calmness he takes the order and bows the purchaser from his presence, who goes away, having made up his mind that he has bought the goods at a price which will allow him a living margin when he again sells them. The goods were worth what the salesman said they were and were sold at a price which will not make it necessary for the house to fail every ten years in order to fix up things.

But with what burning indignation we think of the iniquitous strategems by which goods are sometimes disposed of. A glance at the morning papers shows the arrival at one of our hotels of a young merchant from one of the inland cities. He is a comparative stranger in the great city, and, of course, he must be shown around, and it will be the duty of some of our enterprising houses to escort him. He is a large purchaser and has plenty of time and money, and it will pay to be very attentive. The evening is spent at a place of doubtful amusement. Then they go back to the hotel. Having just come to town they must, of course, drink.

A friend from the same mercantile establishment drops in, and usage and generosity suggest that they must drink. Business prospects are talked over, and the stranger is warned against certain dilapidated mercantile establishments that are about to fail, and for such kindness and magnanimity of caution against the dishonesty of other business houses of course it is expected they will—and so they do—take a drink. Other merchants lodging in adjoining rooms find it hard to sleep for the clatter of decanters, and the coarse carousal of these "hail fellows well met" waxes louder. But they sit not all night at the wine cup. They must see the sights. They stagger forth with cheeks flushed and eyes bloodshot. The outer gates of hell open to let in the victims. The wings of lost souls flit among the lights, and the steps of the carousers sound with the rumbling thunders of the lost. Farewell to all the sanctities of home! Could mother, sister, father, slumbering in the inland home, in some vision of that night catch a glimpse of the ruin wrought they would rend out their hair by the roots and bite the tongue till the blood spurted, shrieking out, "God save him!"

What, suppose you, will come upon such business establishments? And there are hundreds of them in the cities. They may boast of fabulous sales, and they may have an unprecedented run of buyers, and the name of the house may be a terror to all rivals, and from this thrifty root there may spring up branch houses in other cities, and all the partners of the firm may move into their mansions and drive their full blooded span, and the families may sweep the street with the most elegant apparel that human art ever wove or earthly magnificence ever achieved. But a curse is gathering surely for those men, and if it does not seize hold of the pillars and in one wild ruin bring down the temple of commercial glory it will break up their peace, and they will tremble with sickness and bloat with dissipations, and, pushed to the precipice of this life, they will try to hold back and cry for help, but no help will come, and they will clutch their gold to take it along with them, but it will be snatched from their grasp, and a voice will sound through their soul, "Not a farthing, thou beggared spirit!"

And the judgment will come, and they will stand aghast before it, and all the business iniquities of a lifetime will gather around them, saying, "Do you remember this?" and "Do you remember that?" And clerks that they compelled to dishonesty and runners and draymen and bookkeepers who saw behind the scenes will bear testimony to their nefarious deeds, and some virtuous soul that once stood aghast at the splendor and power of these business men will say, "Alas, this is all that is left of that great firm that occupied a block with their merchandise and overshadowed the city with their influence and made righteousness and truth and purity fall under the galling fire of avarice and crime."

While we admire and approve of all acuteness and tact in the sale of goods we must condemn any process by which a fabric or product is represented as possessing a value which it really does not have. Nothing but sheer falsehood can represent as perfection boots that rip, silks that speedily lose their luster, calicoes that immediately wash out, stoves that crack under the first hot fire, books insecurely bound, carpets that unravel, old furniture rejuvenated with putty and glue and sold as having been recently manufactured, gold watches made out of brass, barrels of fruit, the biggest apples on top, wine adulterated with strychnine, hosiery poorly woven, cloths of domestic manufacture shining with foreign labels, imported goods represented as rare and hard to get because foreign exchange is so high rolled out on the counter with matchless display. Imported, indeed! but from the factory in the next street. A pattern already unfashionable and unsalable palmed off as a new print upon some country merchant who has come to town to make his first purchase of dry goods and going home with a large stock of goods warranted to keep.

Again, business men are often tempted to make the habits and customs of other traders their law of rectitude. There are commercial usages which will not stand the test of the last day. Yet men in business are apt to do as their neighbors do. If the majority of the traders in any locality are lax in principal, the commercial code in that community will be spurious and dishonest. It is a hard thing to stand close by the law of right when your next door neighbor by his looseness of dealing is enabled to sell goods at a cheaper rate and decoy your customers. Of course, you who promptly meet all your business engagements, paying when you promise to pay, will find it hard to compete with that merchant who is hopelessly in debt to the importer for the goods and to the landlord whose store he occupies and to the clerks who serve him. There are a hundred practices prevalent in the world of traffic which ought never to become the rule for honest men. Their wrong does not make your right. Sin never becomes virtue by being multiplied and admitted at brokers' board or merchants' exchange. Because others smuggle a few things in passenger trunks, because others take usury when men are in tight places, because others palm off worthless indorsements, because others do nothing but blow bubbles, do not, therefore, be overcome of temptation. Hollow pretension and fictitious credit and commercial gambling may awhile prosper, but the day of reckoning cometh, and in addition to the horror and condemnation of outraged communities the curse of God will come blow for blow. God's law forever and forever is the only standard of right and wrong and not commercial ethics.

Young business man, avoid the first business dishonor, and you will avoid all the rest. The captain of a vessel was walking near the mouth of a river when the tide was low, and there was a long stout anchor chain, into one of the great links of which his foot slipped, and it began to swell, and he could not withdraw it. The tide began to rise. The chain could not be loosened nor filed off in time, and a surgeon was called to amputate the limb, but before the work could be done the tide rolled over the victim, and his life was gone. I have to tell you, young man, that just one wrong into which you may slip may be a link of a long chain of circumstances from which you cannot be extricated by any ingenuity of your own or any help from others, and the tides will roll over you as they have over many.

Again, business men are sometimes tempted to throw off personal responsibility, shifting it to the institution to which they belong. Directors in banks and railroad and insurance companies sometimes shirk personal responsibility underneath the action of the corporation. And how often, when some banking house or financial institution explodes through fraud respectable men in the board of directors say, "Why, I thought all was going on in an honest way, and I am utterly confounded with this demeanor!" The banks and the fire and life and marine insurance companies and the railroad companies will not stand up for judgment in the last day, but those who in them acted righteously will receive, each for himself, a reward, and those who acted the part of neglect or trickery will, each for himself, receive a condemnation.

Unlawful dividends are not clean before God, because there are those associated with you who grab just as big a pile as you do. He who countenances the dishonesty of the firm or of the corporation or association takes upon himself all the moral liabilities. If the financial institutions steal, he steals. If they go into wild speculations, he himself is a gambler. If they needlessly embarrass a creditor, he himself is guilty of cruelty. If they swindle the uninitiated, he himself is a defrauder. No financial institution ever had a money vault strong enough, or credit staunch enough, or dividends large enough, or policy acute enough to hide the individual sins of its members. The old adage that corporations have no souls is misleading. Every corporation has as many souls as it has members.

Many, although now comparatively straitened in worldly circumstances, have a goodly establishment in the future planned out. Their best treasures in heaven, they will go up and take possession of them. The toils of business life, which racked their brains and rasped their nerves for so many years, will have forever ceased. "There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

There are 40,000 Protestant church members in Japan.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 30.

Subject: Daniel in the Den of Lions, Daniel vi., 10-23—Golden Text: "The Lord is Thy Keeper," Psalms cxxi., 5—Commentary on the Lesson.

Commentary.—Connecting Links. Daniel's enemies knew that he was accustomed to pray to his God, and they were assured that no decree and no danger could stop him; and by foul means they could secure his sentence to be placed in the den of lions. He was faithful to the king, yet he still was faithful to his God; and because of his honesty he stood in the way of their dishonest gains, for they made their positions a means of wealth. Daniel would tolerate no injustice, either to the subjects or the king. His character was a constant reproof. They persuaded the king to make a decree that no one should ask a favor of God or of man except of the king himself for a month, on penalty of being cast among the lions. The laws were such among the Persians that when once passed with the usual formalities, the king could not change them at his own will.

10. "When Daniel knew that the writing was signed." And that therefore the power of advising the king against it was taken from him. "His windows being open toward Jerusalem." This was not an act of superstition, but a recognition of God's promise to Solomon (1 Kings viii., 35-44), who had in his prayer at the dedication of the temple entreated God to hear the prayers of those who might be in strange lands or in captivity when they should turn their faces toward their own land and city and the temple.

11. "These men assembled and found Daniel praying." The spy system was well organized among the Medo-Persians. They came, perhaps, under pretense of business at the time they knew to be his usual hour of devotion.

13. "Daniel regardeth not thee." The accusers do not mention the high official station of Daniel and his intimate official relations with the king, but merely refer to his foreign birth in order that they may thereby bring his conduct under the suspicion of being a political act of rebellion against the royal authority.

14. "Sore displeased." Vexed at thus being overreached; for he saw that it was enmity toward Daniel and not anxiety for the maintenance of his authority which had led to the plot.

15. "Know, O king." Their tone was masterful now, for they felt able to compel the king to work their will. Kings are the slaves of their flatterers.

16. "They brought Daniel." According to Oriental custom the sentence was carried out on the evening of the same day in which the accusation was made.

17. "Sealed it." In the days when very few could read or write, signets were used instead of writing the name. The sealing was done by the king and his lords so that neither of them could interfere to aid or injure Daniel without it being known.

18. "Passed the night fasting." The soul of the pleasure-loving king was so stirred that he had no care for table or harem. His grief was greatly increased by his consciousness that this evil came from his own weakness and sin.

19. "Went in haste." A strange spectacle for a monarch of the world thus to be attending upon a condemned servant of God. Yet the king had never appeared to such a good advantage.

20. "Lamentable voice." Deeply distressed and in an agony of anxiety. He cried out between hope and fear. "Servant of the living God." Darius borrowed this phrase from Daniel; God extorting from an idolator a confession of the truth. "Is thy God able?" Full of concern, yet trembles to ask the question, fearing to be answered with the roaring of the lions after more prey.

21. "O king, live forever." The common salutation in addressing a king. There might be more than mere form in this. Daniel might have indulged in anger at the king but did not. His sole thought was that God's glory had been set forth in his deliverance.

22. "My God hath sent His angel." Daniel had company in the den of lions. There was no music nor gladness in the palace, but celestial joy in the intercourse between Daniel and the angel in the den. Daniel takes care to ascribe his deliverance to the living God, that he may not be confounded with the false gods of the heathen. He speaks of the angel as God's instrument, not the author of His deliverance. The same bright and glorious being that was seen with the Hebrews in the fiery furnace had visited Daniel. "Shut the lions' mouths." Made them peaceable companions and harmless as doves. This was a new and wonderful experience for Daniel. He delighted to relate it to the king, whose voice betrayed his agony. "Before him innocency was found in me." By this wonderful deliverance Daniel learned how God estimated faithfulness, and how He is pleased to reward it. God had shown Daniel that his disobedience to a heathen king was not sin. He had been faithful in what he believed to be right and in the test God declared him innocent by his wonderful deliverance. "Before thee have I done no hurt." Daniel had been misrepresented before the king as having evil designs against his authority, but to the king himself Daniel declares he could not be guilty of such designs when he was faithful to his God. It was rather true of the governors that they were planning hurt to the king, to rob him of his best friend and most efficient officer.

23. "The king was exceeding glad." That the evil consequences of his folly had been warded off; that his best counselor was left to stand at the head of his government. "Commanded that they should take Daniel out." The king was no longer under duty to keep Daniel in the den. "Because he believed in his God." In His power and love and faithfulness; because he confided in Him for protection while he lived in obedience to His commandments.

FOR A GREAT NATIONAL PARK.

7,000,000 Acres of Land to Be Under Governmental Charge.

A national park or forestry reserve association for the Governmental preservation of over 7,000,000 acres of land in Northern Minnesota has been formed in Chicago.

The organization starts with the cordial indorsement of Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; President Hill, of the Great Northern Railway; Colonel John S. Cooper, of Chicago, and prominent Congressmen and Government officials interested in the immediate creation of great national reserves for the preservation of native forests and streams, and the perpetuation of the game of the land.

The project is made doubly important through the fact that the friends and promoters of the reserve also have in view the placing under Governmental charge all the land surrounding the head waters of the Mississippi River. The tract includes the Leech Lake district, and embraces the counties of Crow Wing, Aitken, Wadena, Hubbard, Beltrama and Itasca, containing over a thousand lakes.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Cincinnati has signed Stenzel.

Hartman has been farmed to Bridgeport.

Lachance is still hitting hard for the Baltimores.

Wagner, of Louisville, has been doing some terrific hitting.

Tebeau wants a first baseman. He realizes that his own hitting days are over.

Weyhing is the Senators' winning pitcher. The old-timer is pitching magnificent ball.

Garoni is pitching finely for Bridgeport. It looks as if New York had a "comer" in this player.

Gil Hatfield, at the age of forty-seven, is playing second base for Waterbury, and playing well.

Flick is putting up a strong game in right field, and Philadelphians are now comparing him to Keeler.

Since Andrew Freedman secured the New York Club, in 1895, there have been eight different managers.

It is estimated that the New Yorks have lost at least a dozen games this year through their weakness at third base.

There are few pitchers who can field their positions so well as Callahan, of Chicago. It is hard to beat out bunts on him.

Bailey, the new Boston pitcher, must be all right as to nerve. He never saw a League game until he took part in one the other day, and he won that one.

Lange, of Chicago, who was the fastest base runner in 1896 and 1897, is restored to his own again, and holds the lead of the sprinters with a percentage of .580, McGraw ranking second.

McPhee, of Cincinnati, will probably retire from the diamond at the end of the present season. His ankle still bothers him, and it is doubtful if the injured member will ever fully recover.

Albany has two full-fledged physicians playing with it. Captain Aldinger is a graduate of medicine from the University of Vermont and McKinney is also a graduate in the same study from the University of Michigan.

Judge Dunn, of Chicago, has issued an injunction restraining the city officials from interfering with one Andrew Brennan, who had erected seats on the roof of his house and is selling them to persons who wish to see the game in that way.

CYCLING NOTES.

Philadelphia has decided to have a six-day cycle race.

The number of bicyclists in the United States is estimated to be one-third of the total population.

A physician has stated that many people owe their lives to the exercise which they have had by the use of the bicycle.

A few years ago there were very few women to be seen riding the wheel, but today they almost equal the men riders.

A number of the firemen of Washington have been mounted on bicycles, with a view to their responding quickly in the case of trivial fires.

The early closing movement among store assistants is helping to swell the recruits to cycling. It grows by leaps and bounds all over the country.

A frame which springs and "whips" robs the machine of efficiency—which is why very light frames and very high gears do not work well together.

When a wheelman gets a new wick first soak it well in vinegar, then dry it thoroughly before putting it in the lamp. It will produce a much better light.

Many wheelmen find they cannot get their lamps to afford a good light. This is probably due to the fact that they are not properly cleaned and the oil is gummy. Lamps should be cleaned regularly.

It has often been noted that women, even when their means are ample, are inclined to spend less money for their bicycles than are men. The less rigid drop frame, with its accompanying complications of chain and wheel guards, can be slighted only at the risk of much subsequent annoyance, and possibly danger, to the rider.

A bicycle that has been ridden safely two or three months may be taken as free from flaws. Some care should be taken, however, with a new mount. Because, however, pars are inclined to loosen, that must not be taken as an indication the machine is defective. Many a fork is cracked through the front wheel not running true, but loose and jerkily.

Two world's records were broken at Salt Lake City, Utah, on the Salt Palace's eighth of a mile saucer track. John Lawson, the "Terrible Swede," paced by tandems, rode a mile in 1.51 3-5, breaking the world's record for that distance on an indoor track. Clem Turville, of Philadelphia, in the five-mile professional event, went the distance in 12 minutes 20 seconds.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Over $10,000 has been pledged for the Kansas City labor temple.

The owners of plantations in Cuba refuse to employ Spanish laborers.

Colorado trade unions are agitating the erection of a co-operative smelter.

Bloomington, Ill., is putting up a public school building by union home labor only.

In the rural districts of Spain there are about 900,000 women who do the work of farm laborers.

Twenty cities have been added to the carpenters' already long list of eight-hour cities so far this year.

The Tobacco Workers' National Union reports having organized thirty-three factories since the first of the year.

The Wabash Railroad has raised the wages of all employes on its eastern division, which includes all lines in Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

The United Hatters of America have appointed a committee having for its purpose the unionizing of all non-union hat factories in this country.

The Colorado Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the Eight-Hour Day law, enacted by the last Legislature. The decision was unanimous.

Lowell, Mass., has voted the sum of $600 toward the Labor Day celebration there this year, and all parts of the city government will participate in the celebration.

The mill treasurers in Fall River, Mass., have decided that the pay of the mill firemen could not be increased, because of increasing Southern competition and the present trade conditions.

For the use of railway employes in places where the summer-tourist business raises the rents unreasonably, the Bavarian Government has undertaken to build apartments where four rooms and kitchen will cost $100 a year.

There is now a sufficient supply of common labor in the copper district of Michigan, but there is still a demand for skilled workmen of practically all mechanical and mining trades, due to the opening of more than a score of new mines, each employing from forty to 1000 men.

ALGER HAS RESIGNED.

Decided to Retire on the Advice of Vice-President Hobart.

HIS RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED.

The Arrangement For General Alger's Retirement Said to Have Been Made by the Vice-President—His Alliance With Pingree Distasteful to the Friends of the President, So It is Said.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Alger has resigned unconditionally. He has placed his written resignation in the hands of the President. The resignation was accepted.

There has been much circumlocution to reach this result. The President did not ask Secretary Alger for his resignation direct. Secretary Alger had an intimation from the President that he would not ask for it. This intimation came while the Secretary was, as he expressed it, "under fire."

Several days ago the President received the views of the other members of the Cabinet regarding the situation which had been created by Secretary Alger's announcement of his active candidacy for the Senate. His so-called alliance with Governor Pingree was annoying. The agitation occasioned by this political development made the situation worse. A strong sentiment was expressed by the President's friends and official advisers that Alger should withdraw. He took the ground, however, that the Secretary might be trusted to reach a conclusion for himself. The President believed that General Alger would either repudiate his Michigan alliance or resign at once. Secretary Alger's sense of propriety was not stirred into any active demonstration. The pressure became stronger on the President to act.

Then Attorney-General Griggs was intrusted with a mission. Knowing that good relations existed between Vice-President Hobart and Alger, the Attorney General was sent to Vice-President Hobart to tell him of the feeling in the Cabinet.

Mr. Hobart was informed that General Alger's continuance at the head of the War Department was a painful embarrassment. The President would not ask for the Secretary's resignation, but if it could be obtained by Hobart it would be a relief. The Vice-President acted promptly. He telegraphed to the Secretary an invitation to visit Long Branch on important business. It did not take Alger long to catch the drift of the business on which he had been summoned. He considered the hint equal to a direct request from his chief. He told Vice-President Hobart so, and he announced that immediately on his return to Washington he would place his resignation in the hands of Mr. McKinley. The Secretary, on his arrival, called at the White House.

At the interview with the President Secretary Alger asked some pointed questions. He was left in no uncertainty regarding the President's convictions.

While Secretary Alger is not talking, it is understood that he feels much chagrin over the manner in which he has been ousted. His friends declare that he has said all along he would resign the instant the President asked him, Not receiving such a request, he felt that his fight against the attacks upon the War Department was indorsed by the Chief Executive. The President's treatment of Secretary Alger had been more than courteous prior to this time. Even when he offered his resignation it was friendly in the assurance of personal regard.

Secretary Alger's departure from the Cabinet will leave in it only three of those members who entered it at the beginning of the Administration, namely, Messrs. Gage, Long and Wilson. The number of changes that have occurred in the two and a half years of its life has been very unusual.

Six Cabinet officers in all have resigned their portfolios, either to retire to private life or to accept other positions of honor and trust at the hands of the President. These include Secretaries of State Sherman, who went out because of ill health and advanced age, and Day, who accepted a United States Judgeship; Attorney-General McKenna, who accepted a position on the Supreme Court bench of the United States; Postmaster-General Gary, who retired because of ill health, and Secretary Bliss, of the Interior Department, who returned to New York and resumed active connection with business affairs.

HIS WIFE IN SOLDIER CLOTHES.

One Person Too Many in a Military Expedition to the Philippines.

HARRISBURG, PENN. (Special).—The last battalion of the Nineteenth Regiment has left Camp Meade for the Philippines. When the third train with the first battalion pulled out of Altoona, in charge of Conductor Brown, he discovered that he had too many passengers for the amount of transportation furnished. Two or three counts followed and finally a rollcall was ordered, and it was found that the extra man answered to the name of Martin. No such man being on the rolls, the captain in charge ordered the train stopped and the man put off. Just as the order was issued, one of the acting hospital stewards said:

"Good Heavens, captain, don't do that! That's my wife!"

It was his wife in soldier attire, and her intention was to accompany her husband to the Philippines. The couple's home is in Martinsburg, W. Va. The young woman was taken as far as Pittsburg, and their compelled to part with her husband.

Kidnapped Boy a Soldier.

FREMONT, Neb. (Special). — Word has been received here that Edward Austin, a former resident of this county, now a member of the Sixth Artillery in the Philippines, was Edward F. Sullivan, son of a prominent Trinidad (Col.) citizen, and that he had been kidnapped when a three-year-old baby by a Mrs. Ostenberg and her husband, who came to this county about 1878 from Colorado, bringing with them this boy, supposed to be their son. While in the Philippines Austin learned the facts of the Sullivan boy having been stolen, and became convinced that he was the missing boy. His father still lives in Trinidad.

An English Murderess Executed.

Despite strenuous efforts made on her behalf to secure a reprieve, Mary Ann Ansell, who was convicted of murdering her sister, an inmate of an insane asylum, by sending her poisoned cake, was hanged at St. Albans, England. The crime was committed for the purpose of securing payment of life insurance money.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

LATTA GROVE.

The stave mill is again in full blast.

Miss Alice Dell is spending this week with friends in Huntingdon.

Robert Smith came from Altoona to Latta Grove on his bicycle last Saturday morning.

Bruce Smith, employed as a brakeman on the Pittsburg division, has been home for a few days on a sick furlough.

Mrs. Ettie Horton, of Kansas, youngest daughter of the late W. W. Crotsley, is visiting among friends and relatives in this section. She met many friends at the picnic last Saturday.

The picnic and festival last Saturday was a great success. Large crowds were present. Addresses were delivered by Rev. W. R. Dillen and Dr. A. J. Hamilton and these gentlemen were listened to with marked attention. The boys cleared over $25.00 from the festival.

MILL CREEK.

Miss Maggie Carothers is visiting in Lewistown.

Toner Iddings and bride are visiting the former's parents near town.

I. N. Foust was in Philadelphia and Lewisburg on business last week.

Miss Essie McCutcheon, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. Dr. Simpson.

Miss Stella Carothers and Miss Carpenter, of Lewistown, visited in our town during the week.

Rev. Earle, pastor of the Baptist church, preached an excellent sermon to the Jr. O. U. A. M. last Sunday.

Jesse Diffenbaugh, of Dwight, Ill., a resident of our town a number of years ago, is here visiting old friends and acquaintances.

Monday, the 17th inst.. was examination day for teachers in Brady township. Prof. Rudy was assisted by J. G. Dell, and a class of twelve was examined. The schools were let on Saturday as follows: Mill Creek, advanced, Allison Wible; primary, Sylva Iddings; Lane's, L. Chalmers Simpson; Centre, Mr. Lininger; Roxbury, John Landis. Your correspondent did not learn who is to teach Concord.

COLE'S SUMMIT.

Last Sunday was a scorcher.

Huckleberries are plenty on Sideling Hill.

"Are you going to the picnic?" is heard on every side.

Jimmy Sturtsman and family, of Robertsdale, visited William Stake's over Sunday.

Our neighbors are still busy storing away their hay, which is an abundant crop this year.

M. V. Long and his men moved by moonlight one night recently. Martin is a hustler.

W. W. McKim had the end of one of the fingers of his right hand cut off by a mower a short time ago. He prefers to work with the pick in the future instead of the mower.

Rev. Dillen, of Three Springs, preached an interesting sermon on Sabbath evening last in the Fairview church to an attentive audience. His subject was "Christian Stewardship."

We are sorry the Trough Creek correspondent has laid down the pen. I have heard a certain subscriber say his wife always turned to the items from Trough Creek first as she wanted to hear from her former home and friends. Others did the same.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers benefit permanently. They lend gentle assistance to nature, causing no pains or weakness, permanently curing constipation and liver ailments. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The Appetite of a Goat

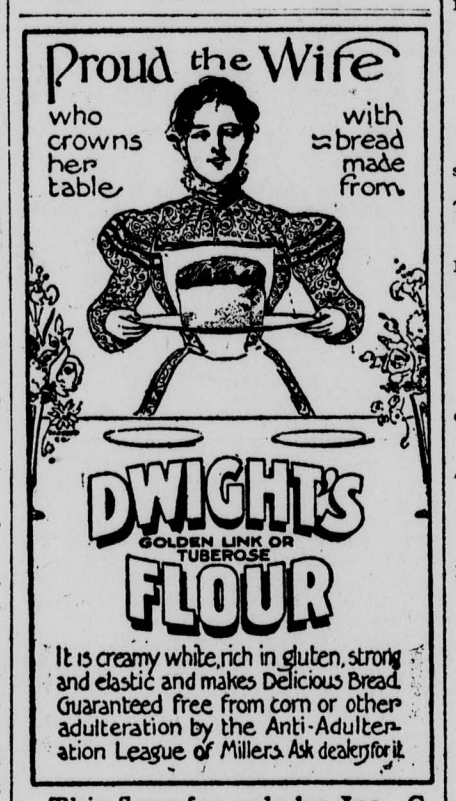
Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c. at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

The unhappy Christian doesn't have much oil in his lamp and so the wick smokes. He has to turn it low to save oil and so it doesn't give much light. Fill up, brother, and turn up the light; plenty of oil, if you will only use it!

DeWitt's Little Early Risers expel from the system all poisonous accumulations, regulate the stomach, bowels and liver, and purify the blood. They drive away disease, dissipate melancholy and give health and vigor for the daily routine. Do not gripe or sicken. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

It was Hallam who said: "I see that the Bible fits into every fold and crevice of the human heart. I am a man, and I believe that this is God's book, because it is man's book."

Gun-shot wounds and powder burns, cuts, bruises, sprains, wounds from rusty nails, insect stings and ivy poisoning,—quickly healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Positively prevents blood poisoning. Beware of counterfeits. DeWitt's is safe and sure. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.


Proud the Wife
who crowns her table
with bread made from
DWIGHT'S
GOLDEN LINK OR TUBEROSE
FLOUR
It is creamy white, rich in gluten, strong and elastic and makes Delicious Bread. Guaranteed free from corn or other adulteration by the Anti-Adulteration League of Millers. Ask dealers for it.

This flour for sale by Jno. G. Gillam and A. B. Gillam, Mapleton, Pa. Try a sack.

Not A New Concern

exactly, but

A New Departure.

Having moved to the M. L. Rex store room, near the depot, I announce to the people of Mapleton and vicinity that I purpose carrying a complete stock of

General Merchandise,

embracing dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, groceries and everything usually kept in a first class country store.

The Prices Talk.

I am not doing business for fun and do not sell for less than cost. I want a living out of the business but I will be satisfied with a living profit.

I Want You

to examine my goods and learn my prices, and you will find that the price does the talking.

All kinds of marketable

COUNTRY PRODUCE

taken in exchange for goods.

Give me a call.

W. H. Spangler,

Mapleton Depot, . . Pa.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the financial condition of Mapleton borough school district for the year ending June, 1899.

Account of John A Toomey, collector of school fund.

	DR.	CR.
To amount of Duplicate	$614 52	
To 5 per cent. on $157.75	7 89	
By exonerations		$ 13 95
" 5 per cent. off $300.70 for prompt payment		15 03
" Collector's fees		22 85
" amt. in hands of Collector		45
" Treasurer's receipts		570 13
	$622 41	$622 41

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer, of school fund.

	DR.	CR.
To amount of 1898-99	51 49	
" " from collector John A. Toomey	570 13	
" state appropriation	704 41	
" amount transferred from special fund	73 37	
By vouchers		1260 87
" 2 per cent. as treasurer of $1260.87		25 22
Balance Dr		113 31
	$1399 40	$1399 40
Balance in Treasury	$113 31	

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of special school fund.

	DR.	CR.
To amount of duplicate	$156 95	
" 5 per cent. on $31.72	1 59	
By Treasurer's receipts		146 04
" 5 per cent. off $90.55		4 53
" exonerations		2 21
" Collector's fees		5 64
" balance in hands of Collector		12
	$158 54	$158 54

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of special school fund.

	DR.	CR.
To balance in treasury	38 31	
" amount rec'd from Collector	146 04	
By vouchers		108 80
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		2 18
" amount transferred to regular school fund		73 37
	$184 35	$184 35

Secretary's report of Mapleton borough school district for year ending June, 1899.

FINANCES.

	DR.	CR.
To balance on hand at last settlement	$ 89 80	
" state appropriation	704 41	
" amount from Collector	744 49	
By teachers' wages		910 00
" " " for attending institute		32 50
" repairs		12 73
" fuel		57 30
" Collector's fees		28 62
" Treasurer's fees		27 40
" Secretary's salary, including postage		12 00
" text books		26 39
" supplies		39 47
" insurance on building, furniture and books for three years		36 50
" cleaning building		6 00
" all other expenses		17 01
" debt and interest paid		219 77
Balance in treasury		113 31
	$1539 00	$1539 00

J. G. HICKS, President.

A. M. PARKER, Secretary.

We the undersigned auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, certify that we have examined the accounts of the collector and treasurer of the Borough school fund and the above is a true and correct copy thereof to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
L. L. PARKER,
J. L. HETRICK,
Auditors.

The Appearance Of A Robin

is no indication that Spring is here but according to the almanac Spring was due March 21st.

We have received a large quantity of goods for Spring trade but you know we always have a choice stock. Our supply of

Dress Goods

is attractive and we will take pleasure in showing you these goods. We have the nicest stock of Notions, etc., in town.

Pure groceries, clean and fresh, the best of syrups meats, fish, canned goods, etc

There is not a more complete stock of

General Merchandise

than we carry.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Your trade solicited.

A. B. Gillam.

HAZLETT'S CLOTHING.

The very acme of the tailoring art is represented in our Spring and Summer Suits for men and Boys. Every little detail that goes to make a well made, stylish, durable suit, will be found throughout the entire stock. All the latest novelties are here in immense variety.

Men's Suits,

Handsomely tailored, blue Serges, blue, black and fancy figured Worsteds, solid and mixed Cheviots and Cassimeres. All that an up-to-date stock includes—$5 $6, $7.50, $10.00.

Boys' Long Pants Suits,

13 to 19 years. Stylish blue Serges and modest Plaids and Mixtures and unfinished Cheviots—$5, $6, $7.50, $10.00.

Boys' Short Pants Suits,

8 to 16 years. Blue, black, brown and pretty mixed patterns —$1.25, $2.00, $2.75 to $5.00.

Pretty Little Vestee and Reefer Suits,

3 to 8 years. Beautifully trimmed with fancy braid, and having nice, large Sailor Collars. The kind that gives that little man the dressy city look, at $1.50, $2.00, $2.75 to $5.00.

Spring Hats.

Men's Stiff Hats in the full and modified Spring Blocks; both brown and black, $1.00, $1.50, $2,00, $3.00. Soft Hats in the fashionable creased tourist style, the flat-topped, half block and the various modified shapes, to suit the buyer's taste. Black, brown, light brown, drab, pearl and grey, 50c, $1, $2, $3.

Cool Negligee Shirts,

Just received a large shipment of those soft Summer Shirts. Some have the stylish Silk Bosoms, the very latest for the spring, at 50 cents. Some have a pair of cuffs and two collars, both detachable, at 50 cents; and the variety of stripes and patterns are here to suit the most fastidious.

Pretty Neckwear,

All that is new and novel in the stylish Imperials, Puffs and String Ties at 25c. and 50c. Wash Ties—pretty pattern, from 10c. per dozen to 10c. each.

☞ No question about you being pleased with your Goods and Prices.

W. W. HAZLETT, Clothier and Furnisher, 404 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Clothes Does Not Make the Man

but it adds to his appearance and commands attention that he otherwise might not get. We have a

$10.00
- Blue Serge Suit -
$10.00

which cannot be duplicated elsewhere. A visit to our store will convince you we sell reliable goods at close prices. In

Tailor Costumes to Measure

we offer you the services of the eminent tailoring house of The Royal Tailor, of Chicago. In our store we have over 500 samples to choose from. We have suits for little boys, big boys, fat boys and thin boys from $1 to $5 and suits for all sorts of men from $4.50 to $20.00.

O. L. STEWART,

One Price Clothier,

6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 26, 1899.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M		A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00	
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.50	12.25	4.35	
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50	.....	
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	.....	8.45	11.45	.....	

	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin.	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6.19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A M.	A. M.	A. M.	PM.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.50	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.04	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.20	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.24	
Petersburg ...	5 25	8.17		3.03	6.47	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.00	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.15	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.21	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.26	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15		4.08	7.44	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.06	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.26	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.31	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	8.47	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A.M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	11.48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20		4.25
New York	2.13	2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53		7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.50 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.05 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street. Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg. No. 5.	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's.	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	* Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	6 55	5 20

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Thomas Rhoads, Centerfield, O., writes: "I suffered from piles seven or eight years. No remedy gave me relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, less than a box of which permanently cured me." Soothing, healing, perfectly harmless. Beware of counterfeits. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning July 30, "That Good Part"—Text, Luke x, 38-42.

"One thing needful."

The home in Bethany was a congenial resting place for Jesus when He was in the vicinity of Jerusalem. Martha seems to have been the recognized head of the little family group. Perhaps she was the eldest. The coming of Jesus caused much extra work, and Martha was perplexed by the cares of the household.

Mary realized, perhaps more deeply than any one else, the true mission of the Master and entered most deeply into the spirit of the coming kingdom of God. To her every word of the Christ was precious, and, as the opportunities to see and hear Him were so few and short, she must be with Him every moment possible. She would not neglect needful care for food and His bodily comfort, but she entered so fully into His own spirit that those things took a second place. To hear Him talk of the things of the spirit life was the one thing most essential.

So is it ever in this life. The bodily needs, the cares of the home, the pressure of business, social duties, all the multitudinous details of living absorb so much of time and energy and thought that we grow harassed, burdened, cumbered with much serving. We almost forget that Jesus is here, is our guest, is talking, is telling of things no one ever before revealed, no one else can reveal. All our future life happiness is bound up in His teaching. What a pity we can't stop fretting about things to eat and feed on His words a little!

It is grand to do much serving for Jesus' sake. Talking, praying, giving, singing and all the rest. But it is better to stop it all, once in awhile, and sit down in quietness at His feet and listen. Other things are good, this one is needful.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa

"What might have been"—if that little cough hadn't been neglected—is the sad reflection of thousands of consumptives. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs and colds. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

ATLANTIC CITY, ETC.

Fifteen-day Excursions to the Atlantic Coast Resorts via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Thursdays, August 3 and 17, are the dates of the remaining Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate fifteen-day excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Angelsea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned dates at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the *only all-rail line*, at 8.40 P. M. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

A stop-over of ten days will also be allowed at Philadelphia on the going trip, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:—

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Pittsburg.....	8.55	A. M.	$10 00
Altoona(stop for dinner)	12.35	P. M.	8 00
Bellwood.....	12.46	"	8 00
Tyrone.....	12.56	"	7 65
Huntingdon.	1.26	"	7 10
Mount Union.....	f1.44	"	6 75
Lewistown Junction	2 20	"	6 00
Philadelphia.....Arrive	6.25	"	.....
Atlantic City.....Arrive	8.40	"	.....

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.50 and 8.30 P. M., carrying sleeping cars to Philadelphia, and 7.05 P. M., carrying Pullman sleeping cars *through to Atlantic City.*

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg. 7-26-2t

A diseased stomach surely undermines health. It dulls the brain, kills energy, destroys the nervous system, and predisposes to insanity and fatal diseases. All dyspeptic troubles are quickly cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It has cured thousands of cases and is curing them every day. Its ingredients are such that it can't help curing. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Marriage Licenses.

James M. Fox and Blanche H. Campbell, both of Huntingdon.

Caleb B. Mansbarger and Nancy Keister, both of Springfield township.

Clyde Smith and Mazie E. Catherman, both of Warriorsmark township.

Harvey H. Snare and Edith M. Geist, both of Penn township.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the World. 25 cents a box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

--CONSISTING OF--

Wagons, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Road Carts, Mowers, Reapers and Binders, Hay Rakes, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Spring-tooth Harrows, Grain Drills, Feed Cutters, Grindstones, Barbed Wire, Wheelbarrows. In Lumber I Keep in Stock Frame Stuff, Stock Boards, Flooring and Siding, Lath, Pickets, Shingles, Window Frames, Door Frames, Pannel Doors, Sash, etc.

A Complete Line of Stoves Always in Stock.

! ! Pumps ! !

! ! Pumps ! !

Both Iron and Wood. Cut and fit for any depth well and guaranteed to do the work.

IN CHILLED PLOWS I HAVE

The Syracuse, Gale, Bissell and the Oliver. Also One-Horse Plows. Extras for all the above plows at BOTTOM PRICES.

Call and examine my stock and be convinced that my PRICES ARE THE LOWEST, or write for price list.

A. S. WELCH,

SHIRLEY ST., MOUNT UNION, PA.

Telephone Connection.

William Reed & Son, Huntingdon.

Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets,

Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Capes, Suits, Jackets, Skirts, Etc.

A THOROUGH and reliable Dry Goods Store. We deal in no auction or seconds in goods, but buy of the best houses and manufactories. There is as little of the sharp and sham pranks, that are always against the buyer and consumer, practiced in this store as in any other store in the State. We detest such work, and aim to do a strictly reliable business. Do not forget us when in need of goods in our line.

Very Respectfully,

Wm. Reed AND Son.

J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store.

Just received the most complete line of

Ladies' Children's and Gents' **Shoes**

ever shown in this place. See them before purchasing elsewhere.

While our line of Carpets is not large, every piece is good value at the price named.

As usual, our Dry Goods Department is overflowing with bargains. In the Notion Department you will find anything you want.

No use to say anything about Groceries. That department is always full.

Fish season is here and we have them.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a call.

John G. Gillam.

CLAY PARK,

Three Springs, - - - Pa.

Do You Want to Buy a Buggy or Wagon?

I have them either hand-made or factory, fitted out with Mather Dust-Proof Long Distance Axle.

A fine guaranteed top buggy at	$35.00
Open rigs (fully guaranteed) as low as	24.00
Two-seated spring wagons with top and brake	55.00
Three-seated wagons (hand-made) 2000 lbs. capacity.....	75.00

Columbia Farm Wagons, brake, double bed, spring seat, as follows:

One-Horse - - - - $28.00 to $38.00.
Two-Horse - - - - 50.00 to 60.00.

☞ *I give a binding Two-year guarantee with every one of my hand-made buggies or wagons.*

Sewing machines (high grade).....	$16.50
Washing machines.....	2.75
Cook stoves.....	$11.00 to 19.50

Write for Price List on Implements.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND WOOL TAKEN SAME AS CASH.

Remember I am selling lower than any other dealer in the county and pay freight to your nearest station.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

CLAY PARK,
Three Springs, - Pa.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

A Perfect Picture—

That will be sure to please you at popular prices. Photographs of residences and other buildings. Give me a call.

HENRY BUCHANAN,
Railroad Street,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

American Baptists send about $15,000 annually to the help of their French brethren.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Mgr. Jose Peralta, Bishop of Panama, died at Colon, Colombia, after a few days' illness. He was fifty-three years old.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are more than 6000 known languages and dialects.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

There are 635 professional guides in the Tyrolese Mountains.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

One-fifteenth of the inhabitants of Spain are nobles.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

London is threatened with a water famine.

"A Good Name At Home

Is a Tower of Strength Abroad." In Lowell, Mass., where Hood's Sarsaparilla is made, it still has a larger sale than all other blood purifiers. Its fame and cures and sales have spread abroad, and it is universally recognized as the best blood medicine money can buy. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

He Wouldn't if He Could.

A London paper gives this story, which may possibly have a moral concealed in it for some one in our own country:

As a well-known London clergyman was recently ascending the steps to his church, an old lady requested his help. With his usual courtly grace he gave the old woman his arm. On reaching the top step she halted, breathlessly, and asked him who was to preach.

"The Rev. Mr. ——," he replied, giving his own nane.

"Oh dear," exclaimed the lady, "help me down again! I'd rather listen to the endless grinding of a windmill. Help me down again, I'll not go in."

The minister smiled and gently assisted her down, remarking as he parted with her, "I wouldn't go in either if I weren't the preacher."—Youth's Companion.

An electric automobile in France recently ran 124 miles without recharging.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 78,465]

"I was a sufferer from female weakness. Every month regularly as the menses came, I suffered dreadful pains in uterus, ovaries were affected and had leucorrhœa. I had my children very fast and it left me very weak. A year ago I was taken with flooding and almost died. The doctor even gave me up and wonders how I ever lived.

PERIODS OF SUFFERING GIVE PLACE TO PERIODS OF JOY

"I wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's advice at Lynn, Mass., and took her medicine and began to get well. I took several bottles of the Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and can truly say that I am cured. You would hardly know me, I am feeling and looking so well. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me what I am."—MRS. J. F. STRETCH, 461 MECHANIC ST., CAMDEN, N. J.

How Mrs. Brown Was Helped.

"I must tell you that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than any doctor.

"I was troubled with irregular menstruation. Last summer I began the use of your Vegetable Compound, and after taking two bottles, I have been regular every month since. I recommend your medicine to all."—MRS. MAGGIE A. BROWN, WEST PT. PLEASANT, N. J.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
JOS. KREHLING, 1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Elihu Root, of New York, is General Alger's Successor.

A LEADING MEMBER OF THE BAR.

The President Tendered the Appointment After Being Assured by Senator Platt That Mr. Root Would Accept—General Alger Urged the New Secretary to Take the War Portfolio.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Elihu Root, of New York, has accepted the War Portfolio in President McKinley's Cabinet. The President made the formal announcement of Mr. Root's appointment. The place was offered to Mr. Root by telegraph after a Cabinet council, and after Senator Platt had assured the President that Mr. Root would accept. Mr. Root's reply, accepting the post, was received the following morning.

Mr. Root, at the request of the President, immediately came to Washington and held a conference with Mr. McKinley, regarding the duties of his new office before the latter took his departure for a season of rest at Lake Champlain.

ELIHU ROOT.
(The New York lawyer whom President McKinley appointed his Secretary of War.)

Mr. Root is personally known to most of the members of the Cabinet, and his appointment is heartily indorsed by all of them. The President's personal acquaintance with him, however, is limited. He has always had a high regard for his legal ability, however, and considers that he will be an acquisition to the Cabinet from a social and political as well as a legal standpoint.

General Alger was one of the first to congratulate Mr. Root upon his appointment. He had confidently expected the appointment of Mr. Root, and was very much pleased at the President's choice. This was evidenced in the following letter which General Alger addressed to his successor:

"My Dear Mr. Root—All I know is what the newspapers say, that you are to succeed me as Secretary of War. Should it come to you, I most earnestly urge you to make the sacrifice and accept the position. With your knowledge of law and your excellent health you can serve the country in a way given to few men. Sincerely yours, "R. A. ALGER."

Elihu Root was born in Oneida, N. Y., on February 15, 1845, and is therefore fifty-four years old. He came by his intellectual capacity by inheritance, for his father, Oren Root, was professor of mathematics in Hamilton College. He is one of the most successful lawyers in New York City.

Mr. Root is tall and slim, quiet in manner and affable in address. He is a logical and convincing speaker, and in the preparation of a brief it is said he cannot be excelled.

GENERAL OTIS EXPLAINS.

Says He is Willing to Remove the Manila Censorship Entirely.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — At a Cabinet meeting the President laid before the members a dispatch from General Otis in regard to the round-robin sent by the newspaper correspondents at Manila.

The General treats the subject in an open and a frank manner, and shows no irritation or resentment against the correspondents. He fully and satisfactorily explains the situation between the newspaper men and himself, giving many details in regard to the campaign, showing how the correspondents were wrong in their opinions, and concludes his dispatch by saying that if Washington is willing he greatly desires to remove entirely the censorship at Manila and let every dispatch go as free as the air, for he, himself, has no fear of letting the people know of every move of the troops under him.

Now that the rainy season is on it is impossible to move wagon trains, as the trails have become doubtful. Pack mules will be utilized if it should become possible for soldiers to make marches. The officials will have their hands full for some time in arranging for the departure of volunteers and in settling the regulars who are replacing them.

Filipinos Shot Him as Spy.

SAN FRANCISCO (Special).—Word has reached here that Grant Cullum, of this city, who was with the Tenth Pennsylvania at Manila, was shot as a spy in sight of the American outposts near Caloocan. He was sent by General Otis with a message. It is said that a rainstorm destroyed his disguise and he was captured by the natives and put to death.

THE BRITONS VICTORIOUS.

They Defeat Yale and Harvard Athletes by a Narrow Margin.

Harvard Captures the Four Events Credited to the Visitors—The British Win by One Point.

LONDON (By Cable).—After one of the grandest struggles in the history of athletics the representatives of Yale and Harvard succumbed to the picked athletes of Oxford and Cambridge in the first international meeting between the four universities, which was held on the Queen's Club grounds, Kensington. Of the nine events on the programme Oxford and Cambridge furnished the winners in five, while all four victories scored by the American contingent were credited to men who competed in the Harvard colors. Taken altogether, the Americans made a better showing than a visiting aggregation has even made before, and only for the illness of Burke of Harvard, whose record warranted the hope that he would win the half mile, the result might have been different.

The crowd which assembled was a notable one. Two hours before the first event was called the spectators began to arrive, and by four o'clock every seat in the field was taken and spectators were lined up four deep around the entire track. In all eight thousand persons were present. The Prince of Wales arrived shortly after the first event was called and took his position in the royal box. With him as invited guests were the American Ambassador and Mrs. Choate, A. J. Balfour, M. P. leader of the House of Commons, and many prominent members of the aristocracy.

The performances of the winners were high class and quite up to the standard of inter-collegiate or intervarsity games. To soften the sting of their defeat, the Americans receive the credit of breaking the only record. F. Z. Fox, of Harvard, proved a flyer over the hurdles, run on a grass course, and clipped a fifth of a second off the figure of 15 4-5 seconds, which has stood as a British record since 1895.

Here is a summary of the games:

Throwing Hammer—First, Boal, Harvard, 136 feet 8½ inches; second, Brown, Harvard, 122 feet 9 inches; third, Greenshields, Oxford, 108 feet 9 inches.

Long Jump—First, Vassall, Oxford, 23 feet; second, Daly, Harvard, 22 feet, 3 inches.

One hundred Yard Run—First, Quinlan, Harvard, by 18 inches; second, Thomas, Oxford. Time, 10s.

One Mile—First, Hunter, Cambridge, by thirty yards; second, Dawson, Oxford; third, Spitzer, Yale. Time, 4m. 24s.

High Hurdles—First, Fox, Harvard, by three yards; second, Paget-Tomlinson, Cambridge. Time, 15 3-5s.

Half-Mile Run—First, Graham, Cambridge, by twelve yards; second, Steuben, Oxford; third, Adams, Yale. Time, 1m 57 1-5s.

Quarter-Mile—First, Davison, of Cambridge, by five yards; second, Boardman, Yale. Time, 49 2-5s.

Three Miles—First, Workman, Cambridge, by 150 yards; second, Palmer, Yale Time, 15m. 24 2-5s.

High Jump—First, Rice, Harvard, six feet; second, Adair, Oxford, five feet eleven inches.

RAINY SEASON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A Small American Force Defeats a Band of Insurgents in Negros.

MANILA (By Cable).—News has been received from General Smith at Iloilo to the effect that severe fighting has taken place at Bobong. Captain Byrne, of the Sixth Infantry, with seventy men, surprised a force of 450 Babaylones, of whom 230, by actual count, were killed, and many more were wounded. Only one of the enemy was captured. The American loss was one man killed and one wounded. The fighting was mostly at close quarters, with bayonets and clubbed guns. A large quantity of supplies and arms was captured.

The unprecedented rains have convinced observers here that military operations on a large scale or advances covering many miles will be impossible for a long time. Many miles of the country are flooded to a depth of three or four feet. The Paranaque bridge, which was considered impregnable, has been swept away, cutting off temporarily the garrisons of Imus and Bacor from communication with Manila.

Tribal War in India.

There is trouble on the Indian frontier growing out of a quarrel between the Khan of Nawagai and sections of the Mahmunds. A battle was fought in which 100 men were killed and 120 wounded. The Mahmunds were victorious.

CLEVELAND UNDER ARMS

Mayor Farley Calls Out Troops to Protect Life and Property.

CROWDED STREET CAR BLOWN UP

The Strikers' Press Committee States That Force is Essential in the Present Case—Four Persons Badly Injured by an Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine—Troops Disperse Mobs With Bayonets.

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Special).—The disorders arising out of the strike of the street railway employes in this city became so pronounced that it was decided by Mayor Farley and Director of Police Barret to call out troops to maintain order. The naval reserves, about one hundred strong, the Fifth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and Troop A, First Ohio Cavalry, the famous troop which escorted President McKinley at the inauguration, were therefore called to arms. In addition to the 500 soldiers, 300 policemen are on duty.

The Press Committee of the strikers has issued an appeal to the public, which, among other things, contains the following:

"We believe that force can be applied in many instances, and that it is absolutely essential in the present case. The Government protects life and property, but does not regard labor in any light whatever. When great aggregations of capital defy law and wipe out competition, thereby diminishing the demand for labor, they must be met by an element strong enough to render their organization futile."

The first clash of the mobs with the military occurred at the Wilson avenue barns of the street railway company. A big crowd assembled and began to jeer the soldiers. This continued for some time, when stone throwing began. That was followed by a command to the troops to charge, and they went at the mob in earnest. The rioters were driven helter skelter, running into alleys and yards to escape the bayonets of the soldiers. Nobody was hurt, but one man was arrested and turned over to the police.

An Euclid avenue car, loaded with passengers, was wrecked by an explosion of nitro-glycerine or gun cotton. Four persons were badly hurt, the names of the injured being Albert E. Fassett, F. A. Smith, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. E. C. Martin. The motorman, William Draggers, who came from Cincinnati, was dazed by the shock, but the conductor, Frank Schroeder, of St. Louis, escaped injury. There is no clue to the identity of the person who placed the explosive on the track.

There was a serious disturbance on the Broadway line, at the corner of Petrie street, where a mob of three thousand assembled and obstructed the tracks. Finally a car came along having on board Sergeant Burrows and a private of militia and Detective Kelso. The officer ordered the mob to disperse, when the motorman attempted to remove the obstruction from the track, but the rioters showed fight. Then Sergeant Burrows and the one soldier, with fixed bayonets, faced the mob and attempted to clear the way. There was a sharp fight for a few minutes, in which a perfect shower of stones fell about the detective and the soldiers, smashing the car windows. No one was seriously hurt, and after arresting two of the rioters and placing them on the car it was returned to the barns. The police afterward charged the mob, making several arrests.

The State Board of Arbitration took important action toward settling the strike. In pursuance of their advice the strikers met and took a vote of confidence in their officers, declaring that they wanted the officers to represent them before the Board of Arbitration. The board again met with the full board of directors of the street car company and were told that all the company would do would be to take back such men as it wanted to fill about 300 vacancies, and that these vacancies would not be open long. The company said that it had nothing to arbitrate.

FIVE ITALIANS LYNCHED.

The Shooting of a Louisiana Doctor Avenged by Many Citizens.

TALLULAH, La. (Special).—Five Italians were lynched here for the fatal wounding of Dr. J. Ford Hodge. The dead men are Frank Defatta, Charles Defatta, Joe Defatta, Sy Deferroch and John Cereno.

Dr. Hodge had shot a goat belonging to Frank Defatta. The latter went to the doctor's office and said, "Doctor, you shot my goat. Now you had better shoot me." Dr. Hodge ejected the Italian, who made threats against the doctor and said that he would be revenged for his goat.

While Dr. Hodge was passing near where the Italians live, Charles Defatta rushed out and, closing with the doctor, struck him several times. The doctor broke away, and drawing a pistol opened fire. James Defatta, who stood in the doorway of the house, returned the fire, using a shotgun. Both barrels, filled with birdshot, took effect in Dr. Hodge's abdomen, bringing him down. As he fired Frank Defatta, S. Fredericia and John Cerano rushed to the scene, all armed, but they took no part in the tragedy.

The five Italians were arrested and placed in jail. Before midnight the Tallulah jail was surrounded by a mob of 100 men. Their work was quickly done. The keys of the jail were taken forcibly from the Sheriff, the five Italians taken out, strung to the trees and their bodies riddled with bullets.

The coroner held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict that the men came to their deaths at the hands of persons unknown.

Italy Quick to Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Two conferences were held the day after the five Italians were lynched in Louisiana between Count Vinchi, the Italian Charge de Affairs, and Assistant Secretary of State Hill. He expressed the hope on behalf of his government that the United States would as speedily as possible take steps to investigate the case and to punish the offenders. The Count's manner was diplomatic and friendly. He was assured that prompt steps had been taken to ascertain the facts, and with this assurance the Count returned to his office and cabled his government that proper reparation might be expected.

Mormon Leader Fined $100.

Angus M. Cannon, who pleaded guilty to the charge of practicing polygamy and living with State Senator Mattie Hughes-Cannon, was sentenced by Judge Carroll at Salt Lake, Utah, to pay a fine of $100, and on failure to do so was ordered committed to the county jail for as many days as there are dollars in the fine. He paid the fine.

Robert Bonner's Methods.

Robert Bonner read every manuscript that was submitted to the Ledger before relinquishing control to his sons. There was an old bench in the hall in front of his private office, on which the hungry literates used to sit hour after hour, waiting to speak to him. He followed religiously the barber-shop principle of first come first served. Cards were taken in over a counter in an ante-room, and to this counter the publisher would step from time to time, calling out the name of some visitor. The person would rise and begin a speech, which Bonner would interrupt with the most patient voice imaginable: "We haven't time to talk now; come back on Thursday and I will tell you whether I want the story or not." Before another word could be said he disappeared behind his private door with the precious manuscript.—New York Press.

A Puzzled Mind.

"I'm puzzled about this custom of eating to music."

"How's that?"

"I can't understand whether the food is intended to keep your mind off the music, or the music is intended to keep your mind off the food."—Chicago Record.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?
Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes Tight or New Shoes feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Aching and Sweating Feet. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The only colored man living in Portage County, Wisconsin died recently.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The hogs raised in Cape Colony are like the razor-backs of the Southern States.

Ever Have a Dog Bother You
When riding a wheel, making you wonder for a few minutes whether or not you are to get a fall and a broken neck? Wouldn't you have given a small farm just then for some means of driving off the beast? A few drops of ammonia shot from a Liquid Pistol would do it effectually and still not permanently injure the animal. Such pistols sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by New York Union Supply Co., 125 Leonard St., New York City. Every bicyclist at times wishes he had one.

On processes for making sugar and salt 2401 patents have been taken out.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Russia, with a population of 127,000,000, has only 18,334 physicians.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

A physician declares that people who sleep with their mouths shut live longest.

Did you ever See a Snow Storm in Summer?

We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snowstorm.

No need of this snowstorm.

As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will

Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation.

It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases.

And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address,
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CUP CHALLENGER WINS.

Shamrock Easily Defeats the Britannia in a Forty-Mile Course.

THE YACHT'S OWNER IS PLEASED.

The Challenger Was Sixteen Minutes and Twenty-Five Seconds Ahead at the Finish — Shamrock's Sailing Powers Were Not Exerted to the Utmost—Her Chances to Win the Cup.

SOUTHAMPTON (By Cable).—The first trial race between Shamrock and Britannia resulted in a victory for the cup challenger, which won easily, beating Britannia by sixteen minutes and twenty-five seconds. Both yachts were handled with admirable skill. The course sailed was about forty miles. The Prince of Wales was aboard Britannia.

There was much excitement on the Solent over the race. From early morning crowds watched the preparations on board both yachts, while the whole fleet from Southampton, Cowes and other points made for Ryde. The scene at Ryde Pier was most animated. Long before the start crowds of fashionable visitors had arrived.

As the starting gun boomed Britannia immediately crossed the line, Shamrock following in a way to give the impression that she had no objection to giving Britannia a slight lead. The latter, however, did not long maintain the advantage.

It was a dead heat to windward, and little distance was covered before Shamrock, which started on the short leg to port, overhauled her, and on the following long leg to starboard Shamrock forged ahead rapidly. It was at once noticed that she was sailing nearly half a point nearer the wind than Britannia. Shamrock was carrying her mainsail jib-headed, topsail, jib and foresail. Britannia carried the same canvas, but, in addition, her clubtopsail. Shamrock was half a mile ahead passing Warner.

Hogarth was at the helm of the cup challenger. The boat held up admirably, and there was not a drop of water adeck. She proved extremely quick in putting about, only taking ten and one-half seconds.

On rounding the Nab Lightship both yachts set their spinnakers for the run back.

The only mishap of the day was that when Shamrock's sail began to fill the top caught in the crosstrees. The huge canvas flopped flat, and then suddenly burst, like a balloon, and a big rent became visible in the upper part, where a long strip had been torn out, leaving a hole big enough for a man to crawl through.

Shamrock's speed naturally suffered somewhat from this accident.

Both boats soon set their topsails, and later their balloon foresails. The yachts jibed to port near Ryde. They were then traveling at such a rate that the press boat, going at a speed of eleven knots, was unable to keep the pace with Shamrock, though the wind lightened considerably after leaving the Nab Lightship.

Britannia appeared to be holding her own for a short spell before she reached Ryde, but Shamrock again crept slowly ahead widening the gap.

The scene at this time was an inspiriting one. Both yachts, under a cloud of canvas, were gliding on even keels.

As the Shamrock rounded Old Castle Point and came into full view of the crowds on the Cowes esplanade, she had all sails full set, showing an immense stretch of canvas and affording a splendid sight, which drew hearty cheers from the assembled spectators.

The wind freshened after passing Cowes, and both boats took in their spinnakers and started on the broad reach to the Solent buoy. After jibing around they reached back, finishing with a short tack to make the home mark.

The corrected times at the finish were: Shamrock, 3.43.50; Britannia, 4.00.15. The times passing the buoy on the Solent bank were: Shamrock, 3.15.45; Britannia, 3.25.04.

Both yachts were admirably handled, but the Shamrock had a clear advantage throughout.

The result is considered most satisfactory to Sir Thomas Lipton and others who are anxious to see the America's Cup return to this country. Mr. Fife and Mr. Jameson were on board Shamrock, but Sir Thomas Lipton followed on board the Erin, which, with a few yachts and one solitary but crowded excursion steamer, escorted the racers around the course.

On the actual difference in the times of Shamrock and Britannia at the finish of the race, it does not appear that Shamrock has a great chance of winning the America's Cup. These signs, however, may be deceptive.

It was the opinion of those who closely watched the race from the steamer following the yachts that Shamrock was never pushed to her utmost in the trial, and that Mr. Fife, the designer of the yacht, who practically engineered the contest on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, merely desired to ascertain whether Shamrock could show Britannia a clean pair of heels. He had no desire, however, to let every one into the secret of the actual merits or best speed of the challenger.

SHAMROCK IS FORMIDABLE.

The Race Shows Her to Be a Great Windward Boat.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Shamrock's race against the Britannia is instructive because the latter cutter was thoroughly tested against the Vigilant, whose ability is well known here on account of her meetings with the Defender. In her races with the Prince of Wales's yacht the Vigilant lost ten out of fourteen races, her victories being generally in light winds with eased or free sheets. It was generally admitted that in British waters and with British conditions the Britannia was the better boat by from three to five minutes.

In the nine races between the Vigilant and the Defender next year for the honor of defending the America's Cup against the Valkyrie the Defender won all that were finished—five—and showed an average superiority of about six minutes on a thirty-mile course.

Assuming that the Columbia is five minutes better than the Defender, which is a fair estimate, taking account of the effect of improvements in the new boat during the season, it will be seen that the result of the trial race makes the Shamrock a decidedly formidable competitor for the cup. The most important fact shown by the race was that the Shamrock is a great windward boat, a very dangerous quality.

When Dreyfus Will Be Tried.

The Dreyfus court martial at Rennes, France, will not begin its sittings until August 10.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Since May 3 last, out of a total of 832 persons examined for appointments in the Census Bureau 426 have failed to pass.

The President has issued orders preparatory to sending eight troops of the Third Cavalry to Manila, with the necessary number of horses, and the Quartermaster-General's department has chartered three large steamships to carry the animals. It is said that this action of the Administration was based on a recommendation from General Otis, who has come to the conclusion that a large force of cavalry can be used in Luzon with telling effect on the insurgents.

The Navy Department has received the first official report from Constructor Hobson since he assumed charge of the rebuilding of the captured Spanish ships at the Hong Kong yards. The report recommended refrigerating plants for the three vessels.

The Board of Naval Chiefs have decided to refit the cruiser Buffalo as a naval transport at a cost of about $70,000. She will be used in the Philippine service.

General D. S. Stanley, acting President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, announces that the next reunion of the society will be held in Detroit on September 26 and 27.

It has been the general understanding of State Department officials for several weeks that Chief Justice Chambers would his position at Apia.

Instructions have been sent by Secretary Hay to the American delegates to The Hague conference authorizing them to sign the arbitration convention reported to the conference by the Arbitration Committee.

Acting on the representations of Senor Quesada, the Cuban representative here, Secretary Hay has instructed Minister Storer, at Madrid, to call the attention of the Spanish Government to the provisions of the treaty of peace regarding the release of political prisoners and request the liberation of the Cubans now confined at Ferdinando Po and other Spanish prisons. The number of Cubans still held in confinement by Spain is estimated at twenty.

Secretary Hay has instructed Minister Conger, at Pekin, to make representations to the Chinese Government in favor of the continuance of railway concessions made to Americans.

The United States District Attorney at Jacksonville, Fla., has been warned to watch for filibustering expeditions from the Florida coast against Honduras, Nicaragua and other Central American countries.

Domestic.

Roland B. Molineux has been indicted by the Grand Jury of New York City a second time on charges of murdering Mrs. Katherine J. Adams and attempting to murder Harry S. Cornish. The indictment contains six counts.

Horace K. Thurber, of New York City, for many years one of the largest wholesale grocers in the United States, died at Hailey, Idaho, from a general breaking down of health, together with heart trouble. He was seventy-five years old.

Ex-Senator Gerard C. Brown was found dead on his farm at Yorkana, Penn. It is supposed that he was gored to death by an enraged bull. He was elected three times to the State Senate.

Clifford Farley, who, seeing Kate Donoghue in the company of another young man at Bordentown, N. J., attempted to kill her, and failing put a bullet in his own brain, died at a hospital in Newark. Part of one of Miss Donoghue's thumbs was shot off.

Salvadore di Chiello, who was arrested in Wallingford, Conn., by Deputy Sheriff Beach and Constable Frank Sperry on a fraud writ, admits that he has at least a dozen wives in Connecticut and one in the old country. Although he is only thirty years old, he says he is the father of eleven children. He says he bought his wives for fifty cents apiece and can buy a wife at any time.

Eight deaths of lockjaw have occurred in St. Louis, Mo., as the result of wounds received on Independence Day. This is the list: James A. Alexander, aged sixteen; August Burton, aged seventeen; Adolph Hunt, aged thirty-nine; Henrietta Weidemann, aged twenty-seven; Robert S. Tourville, aged fifteen; Charles A. Anderson, aged nineteen; Henry Witte, aged thirteen; Ollie Dohn, aged sixteen.

Fire destroyed the Grace Hotel, a four-story brick structure in Milwaukee, Wis. About twenty-five firemen were injured, of whom five were fatally hurt. The pecuniary loss is small. Among the injured are Chief James Foley, Captain P. J. Linehan, Captain John Wolf, Assistant and Chief Clancy.

Ralph Schelly, eight years old, died in his home, at Montpelier, Ind., as the result of a vicious attack on him by four of his playmates. Two of them held Ralph Schelly while the others kicked him and pounded him on the neck, head and back with stones. Lockjaw followed, then death.

A. Van Boening, State Grand Master of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, aged forty-six years, committed suicide by throwing himself from the steamer Bald Eagle, three miles above the Copper Creek dam near Peoria, Ill. Domestic trouble is supposed to have caused the act.

Alvah W. Ketcham, who left the position of private secretary to Philip D. Armour to embark on his own account in business faced Judge Baker in Chicago a few days ago charged with being a principa in a $100,000 diamond swindle. His lawyer says the case has shattered his reason.

Two sailors, who went to the rescue of a sinking fishing sloop in the harbor of Rockland, Me., found the dead body of a man aboard. Letters in his clothes revealed that his name was G. A. Harvey, of North Bucksport. A pocketbook, containing twenty-five cents, was found in Harvey's pocket.

After a separation of sixty-six years, Nathan Branch, a negro and the oldest man in Evanston, Ill., met his brother, Lee, of Macon, Ga. The last sight they had of each other was in an auctioneer's room in Chesterfield County, Va., when they were offered for sale. They recently learned of each other's location by accident.

Foreign.

The steamship Saturnus has returned to Manila from Aparri, and reports that Aguinaldo, hearing that the inhabitants were prepared to welcome the Americans if they came, concentrated 2000 troops there and fortified the town and coast approaches strongly.

Sir Thomas Lipton, London, has chartered an eight-thousand-ton steamer and intends to take 600 guests to America to see the America's Cup races.

Naval Lieutenant Boissman, the late Czarowitz's adjutant, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, after being bitterly upbraided by the Czar for allowing the Czarowitz to go cycling alone.

"ARBITRATION OR WAR."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Declaration on the Alaskan Boundary.

HAS NO HOPE OF A COMPROMISE.

Sir Charles Tupper Attacks the American Position in the Canadian Parliament —Urges Retaliatory Legislation—Proposal to Bar American Miners From the Yukon—Canada's Premier's Reply

OTTAWA, Ontario (Special).—In the House of Commons Sir Charles Tupper brought up the question of the Alaskan boundary. He said the United States had pursued an unjustifiable course in this matter, and spoke of the unfair attitude of the American press in impressing upon their readers that Great Britain and the United States would of themselves have been able to reach a satisfactory conclusion, but that Canada stood in the way, and the United States in refusing to submit the subject to arbitration well justified, in his opinion, the decision Great Britain and Canada had reached to decline to allow the other questions to go before the High Commission.

His belief was that the Government and Commissioners of the United States had lost confidence in their own claims to this strip of territory. In conclusion, Sir Charles suggested the introduction of two bills—one to provide for a railway from Kitimat Arm by Teslin Lake to Dawson, the rates to be controlled by the Governor in council, and another providing that no mining license be granted in the Yukon to any other than a British subject.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, sympathized with part of what Sir Charles Tupper had said. The later had greater latitude for speech than he had himself. He had little or no hope now for a compromise, and was sorry to say that the negotiations had not advanced the position one iota from the position of January last.

The alternatives were arbitration or an appeal to arms. No one would think of arms; nothing was therefore left but arbitration. Although an agreement on the terms of arbitration had not yet been reached, he opined that Canada's best course would still be to show further patience. The propositions made by Sir Charles would be considered. He would, however, say that the defeat of the Yukon Railway bill by the Senate two years ago was a crime. He was not very sure that the British Columbia Atlin bill, which excluded American miners, was a good policy to pursue, certainly it would provoke retaliation, and that was not wanted when these negotiations were under way.

WASHINGTON ENCOURAGED.

Premier's Speech Regarded as a Warning to Canada to Yield,

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remarks in the Canadian House of Commons are interpreted here to mean that he is at last giving warning to the Canadians that they will have to make concessions in their demands in connection with the Alaskan boundary dispute. Authorities here fully agree with him, that a compromise on the lines heretofore proposed by the Canadians is impossible. His speech, coupled with the fact that the British Government has recently replied to our last note making further concessions, is considered encouraging.

COLONEL INGERSOLL DEAD.

Well-Known Orator Passes Away Suddenly at His Summer Home.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll died suddenly of heart failure, sitting in a chair in his bedroom at his summer home at Dobbs Ferry. He passed away smiling, but mute. Mrs. Ingersoll was with him when the end came.

COLONEL ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.
(A characteristic pose of the famous agnostic when he was delivering a lecture.)

Since 1896, when he was attacked by heart trouble while in the West, he had not been entirely well, and from time to time had received medical treatment.

Colonel Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., on August 11, 1833. His father was a Congregational minister.

THE BICYCLE TRUST ORGANIZED.

Forty-five Manufacturers Combine With a Capital of $40,000,000.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Forty-five manufacturers, representing fifty-three plants, met in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and completed the organization of the bicycle trust.

The only change in the plans adopted originally was in cutting the capital of the organization down from $80,000,000 to $40,000,000. This will be divided into $10,000,000 five per cent. twenty-year gold debenture bonds, $10,000,000 of seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and $20,000,000 common stock. The organization embraces all of the large manufacturers of the country

"You see, madam, Ivory Soap is really the most economical. The cake is so large that it easily divides into two cakes of the ordinary size. There is twice as much soap as you get in the usual cake of toilet soap. Then it is very economical in use, for although it lathers quickly, it is always firm and hard, even in hot water. As it floats, you can not lose it or leave it to waste in the bowl. We sell it to all of our best trade for general use."

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Arizona's Petrified Forests.

The Indians of southwestern Arizona used to visit the petrified forests frequently to obtain agate for their arrow and spear heads, and the material was scattered over the entire continent by exchange between the different tribes from the Isthmus of Panama to Bering Straits. The great deposit here explains where all the arrowheads of moss agate came from, and other weapons and implements of similar material that are found in the Indian mounds and graves of the Central and Western States. In the stone age the agate of the petrified forest was the very best material that could be obtained for both the implements of war and peace of the aborigines. A scalping knife could be made very easily from one of the chips of agate and could be ground to a very fine edge. Many crystals were used for jewelry and ornaments also.

The Kansas Twentieth's Flag.

When the Twentieth Regiment left Topeka it was presented with a beautiful silk flag, known technically as the regimental colors. This flag is said to be a sight to behold at the present time—ragged and dirty and riven with bullets. On the end of the flagstaff is a bronze eagle, and at the battle of Daqueri this eagle was struck with a Mauser bullet in such a fashion that the old bird is cocked over to one side in a tipsy but belligerent sort of an attitude which makes everybody laugh.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

A Loss, a Puncture and a Find.

A Melbourne lady whose husband is in the bicycle trade lost a gold-nugget brooch the other day while whirling along on her wheel. A St. Kilda hotelkeeper got a puncture in his tire the same day, and took the bicycle to the shop of the husband aforesaid, with the result that the wife's lost brooch was extricated from the puncture.—Sydney (New South Wales) Bulletin.

The motor-vehicle makers will be compelled to back up the good roads movement. Their success depends upon its advancement.

Doesn't your boy write well? Perhaps he hasn't good ink.

CARTER'S INK
IS THE BEST INK.

More used than any other. Don't cost you any more than poor ink. Ask for it.

I CONTRACT TO CURE you of any form of nerve trouble or MALARIA
Write for testimonials, form of contract &c., of Blood Food, Rheumatic Lightning, Little Liver Pills, Head-een. Corn Digger.
D. P. STEDMAN, Attica, N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

RHEUMATISM CURED—Sample bottle, 4 days' treatment, postpaid, 10 cents. ALEXANDER REMEDY CO., 246 Greenwich St., N.Y.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—30.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
DIZZY FEELINGS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per Box. Sold by all Druggists
RADWAY & CO.,
New York.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 46,970]

"I had female complaints so bad that it caused me to have hysterical fits; have had as many as nine in one day.

"Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and it has been a year since I had an attack."

Mrs. Edna Jackson,
Pearl, La.

If Mrs. Pinkham's Compound will cure such severe cases as this surely it must be a great medicine—is there any sufferer foolish enough not to give it a trial?

Happy Pills
The greatest remedy for MALARIA, CHILLS & FEVER
JOHNSON'S
Grippe and Liver Diseases.
KNOWN ALL DRUGGISTS. 35c

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

"A Handful of Dirt May be a Houseful of Shame."
Keep Your House Clean With
SAPOLIO

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning July 30—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—That good part.—Luke x, 38-42.

A home scene in the life of Christ is presented to us in the topical reference. Christ, with his disciples, is in the favorite home of Mary, Martha and Lazarus. Martha, probably being the older of the two sisters, serves. Mary sits at the feet of Jesus and listens to his word. All does not go well with Martha. She complains to Jesus that Mary does not help her. But Christ commends Mary for her choice to sit at His feet, and chides Martha, not because she was interested in the entertainment of Him and His friends, but because of her over-anxiety in reference to things of minor importance, because she attached more importance to caring for the temporal wants of her friends than she did to caring for the spiritual wants of herself.

The good part that Mary chose was to sit at the feet of Jesus to hear His word, as He spoke to the disciples or perhaps to herself. She cared not so much for the feeding of the body as for the feeding of her own soul. And well might Christ commend her for her choice. Would that we might all choose to sit at the feet of Jesus, where we can have our souls feed upon the bread of life rather than to have our affections centered upon the world, trying in vain to feed the soul upon the husks which nourish not. The good part chosen by Mary in receiving the Saviour was undivided devotion to His word, the feeding on the bread of life which cometh by hearing. In the highest sense the good part is the spiritual reception of Christ Himself. This should be the choice of all. Christ should be our first choice. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God."

Mary's part was good because it was eternal. It was "that good part which shall not be taken away from her." The good parts of this world soon pass away from us or we from them. The superiority, therefore, of an eternal good should be apparent to all, and we should, if governed by reason and good judgment, be easily influenced to "love not the world, neither the things that are in the world," because "the world passeth away and the lust thereof, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." More than that, temporal enjoyment of the world often leads to eternal pain and suffering. How foolish to sacrifice the soul for the body, eternity for time!

What win I if I gain the thing I seek,
A dream, a breath, a froth of fleeting joy?
Who buys a minute's mirth to wail a week
Or sells eternity to get a toy?
For one sweet grape who will the vine destroy?
Or what fond beggar, but to touch the crown,
Would with the scepter straight be stricken down?

Therefore let us choose eternal, not temporal, good.

"You must choose between your pleasures and your sight," said a physician to a devotee of sensual pleasure. "Then," he replied, "farewell, sweet sight!" And how many are making such wretched choice! The responsibility of choice is tremendous. Think of being able to choose between God and self, the soul and the body, Christ and the world, heaven and hell, eternity and time! May God help us, like Mary, to choose the good part which can never be taken away from us.

Bible Readings.—Gen. xiii, 1-18; Josh. xxiv, 14-18; Ruth i, 16, 17; I Kings iii, 5-15; xviii, 21; Ps. xxvii, 4; lxxxiv, 10; Prov. xvi, 16; xxii, 1; Math. vi, 24; Mark vi, 22-28; Phil. iv, 8, 9; I Thess. v, 21; Heb. xi, 24-26.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-Rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington: July 27, August 10 and 24, September 7 and 21, and October 5 and 19. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points on the Delaware Division; $11.25 from Atlantic City; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and Watkins within the limit returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion. An extra charge will be made for parlor car seats.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester in connection with excursions of July 27, August 10 and 24, September 7 and 21, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

Tickets for a side trip to Toronto will be sold at Niagara Falls for $1.00 on July 29, August 12 and 26, and September 23. In connection with excursion of September 7, tickets will be sold to Toronto and return at reduced rates, account Toronto Fair.

For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-19-6t

You can't cure dyspepsia by dieting. Eat good, wholesome food, and plenty of it. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests food without aid from the stomach, and is made to cure. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

GREAT MONEY SAVING DAYS AT THE
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall
—commencing—
FRIDAY, JULY 14TH
—AND CONTINUING UNTIL—
Saturday Night, July 29th.

This Special Sale is to rid us of surplus stock and turn it into cash.

It will be money saving days for everybody who visits this store. Lookers-on will be interesned in the goods shown, charmed with the prices quoted and stimulated into buying in spite of any and all opposition, because of the excellent values offered.

MEN'S CRASH SUITS

Usual $3.50 and $4.00 values are now $2.48.

BLACK ALPACA COATS

$1.50 quality, 98 cents.

CHILDREN'S WASH SUITS

Usual 65 cent quality, 40 cents.

All our better quality Children's Wash Suits, including $1.50 and $2.00 grades, will be closed out at 89 cents.

CAILDREN'S WASH PANTS

Medium and dark patterns, never sold for less than 25 cents, will be closed out at 12½ cents.

MEN'S SILK BOSOM SHIRTS

Usual 85 cent quality, 50 cents.

MEN'S SILK PUFF BOSOM SHIRTS

Usual $1.25 value, reduced to 89c.

MEN'S FANCY MADRAS AND PERCALE SHIRTS.

Fast colors, separate link cuffs, 47 cents.

MEN'S WORKING SHIRTS

Regular made and full length, 23 cents, all sizes—dark, medium or light colors.

MEN'S SUITS

At almost half. They are excellent values at the original prices—$6.50, $7.50 and $8.00. They are well made of strictly all wool materials. Plenty of patterns to select from. Special sale price, $5.00.

MEN'S DRESS SUITS

Actual $10.00, 12.00 and $13.50 grades, made of neat mixtures, Cassimeres, Worsteds and Cheviots, all wool materials. Special sale price, $7.50.

Two lots of Men's Strictly All Wool Suits, light and medium colors, made to sell for $6.00 and $7.00, will be closed out during this sale at $3.98.

YOUTH'S SUITS

Sizes 14 to 19 years, all wool, neat effects and worth every cent of $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. You can make your selection during this special sale for $4.00.

YOUTHS' DRESS SUITS

Sizes 14 to 19 years, all wool mixtures, and a large assortment of patterns, good values at $8.50, $10.00 and $12.00. Take your pick for $7.25.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AT ALMOST HALF.

We never forget the little fellows when we announce special values for their elders. In this instance they will fare equally as well as father or big brother.

CHILDREN'S VESTEE SUITS

Sizes 3 to 8 years, made with large sailor collar nicely braided, usual $2.00 and $2.50 values, $1.38.

CHILDREN'S VESTEE SUITS

Sizes 3 to 8 years, made of plain colors and neat mixtures, strictly all wool materials and made in latest styles, usual $4.00 and $4.50 values, reduced to $2.00.

CHILDREN'S DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS

Light, dark and medium colors, sizes 8 to 16 years, $4.50 and $5.00 qualities will be sold during this sale at $3.25.

Children's well made, serviceable, Double Breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years, regular price $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 you can buy during this money saving sale at $1.98. This is one of the biggest bargains we have ever offered. They are all this season's goods, but we have too many of them and would rather turn them into cash. Remember the price, $1.98.

MEN'S WASHABLE TIES

Band, Bows, Shield Bows or String Ties, 5 cents a piece or 50 cents a dozen.

WASHABLE STRING TIES

Almost any color, 10 cents a dozen.

MEN'S BLACK, TAN OR MIXED HALF HOSE

Fast colors, usual 3 for a quarter quality, during this sale only at 50 cents a dozen or 5 cents a pair.

MEN'S IMPORTED HOSE

Hemsdorf dye, black or black with white feet, usual 15 cent quality, 10 cents a pair or three pairs for a quarter.

BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR

Regular 35-cent quality reduced to 23 cents.

MEN'S FANCY TINTED UNDERWEAR

Good 40-cent quality, 23 cents.

MEN'S CRASH HATS

Reduced to 21 cents. Straw hats for men cut almost in half.

BOY'S STRAW HTS

Will be sold at any old price as we want to clean them out soon as possible. They take up too much of our valuable space.

This is a chance to obtain Good Clothing and Furnishings at prices that ought to command the attention of every resident of Huntingdon and surrounding counties. Come as early as possible; if you can't come in the morning, afternoon or evening will do as well, but come.

HUGO MAYER, Manager,
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,
CORNER FOURTH & PENN STREETS,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

When Hungry, Go To

FISHER'S Penn Street RESTAURANT.

—You Can Get—

Steaks, Chops, Eggs, Boiled Beas, Sandwiches, Pies, Hot Tea or Coffee.

BEST SHELL OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

Oysters delivered to any part of town in any style or quantity.

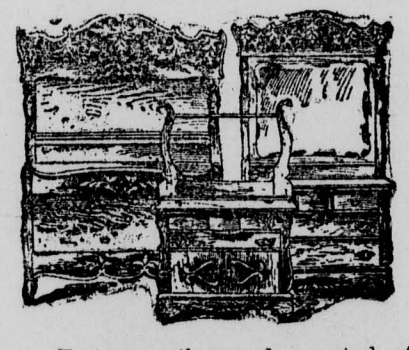
—Also—

Caterer for Weddings and Banquets.

CEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn St. HUNTINGDON, PA

Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

☞ *COME AND SEE US.*

S. W. KIMMEL & SONS,

Saltillo, Penn'a.

GOOD OLD FASHIONED

CHARCOAL TIN

For Roofing and Spouting.

Having secured the exclusive sale of Gunney, McFarland & Co., Anti-pin-hole Tin, I now offer the people of Huntingdon and vicinity the only old fashioned Charcoal Tin sold in the United States. This Tin is made in Great Britain by the old process of 40 years ago and is fully guaranteed to be just as good as tin made at that time. If you need roofing or spouting call and let me explain the difference between this and the common tin and get my guarantee on same.

John S. Reynolds,

(Next door First National Bank,)

Huntingdon, Pa

Now for 1899.

You want to get in line with us for the coming season's business.

Investigate—

others are doing so—and have found that we furnish the right goods at the right price.

There is some satisfaction in knowing that you can buy your dry goods, notions, groceries, hardware, &c, from us for less money than by going abroad.

Your trade is solicited.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.